

Anna F. Crawford, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Milam and State of Texas, in place of Wilber F. Crawford, deceased.

Henry Riley, to be postmaster at Cornwall, in the county of Orange and State of New York. Office became Presidential April 1, 1902.

Benjamin Jacobs, to be postmaster at Pencoyd, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1902.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 26, 1902.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in the Department of the Navy, from the 29th day of April, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Edwin H. Tillman, to be lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 5th day of March, 1902.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Gilbert S. Galbraith, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of March, 1902.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roscoe Spear, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of March, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Hill Hastings, of Kentucky, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

First Assistant Engineer George B. Maher, of the District of Columbia, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

POSTMASTERS.

Joseph L. Sanders, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

Roswell A. Moore, to be postmaster at Kensington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Moses P. Stiles, to be postmaster at Norway, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine.

Frederick L. Scott, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Stith Bolling, to be postmaster at Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie and State of Virginia.

E. W. Thayer, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota.

Loren A. Brooks, to be postmaster at Renville, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota.

Clarence H. Drake, to be postmaster at Choteau, in the county of Teton and State of Montana.

James R. White, to be postmaster at Kalispell, in the county of Flathead and State of Montana.

W. Lee Brand, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia.

George W. Baber, to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois.

Samuel E. Stafford, to be postmaster at Elkhorn, in the county of McDowell and State of West Virginia.

Sumner W. Thompson, to be postmaster at Davis, in the county of Tucker and State of West Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 26, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATOR KYLE.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Saturday, May 10, following the conclusion of eulogies upon the late Hon. Rufus K. Polk, be set apart for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. James H. Kyle, a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McCLEARY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 14019) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENTON] reserves all points of order.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 4903. An act for the relief of Emma Morris—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3250. An act granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Piety—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4088. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 5314. An act to confirm and legalize prior admissions to citizenship of the United States where the judge or clerk of the court administering the oath to the applicant or his witnesses has failed to sign or seal the record oath or the judgment of admission, and to establish a proper record of such citizenship—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

S. 4829. An act granting an increase of pension to Nimrod Headington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4256. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Edens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3997. An act granting an increase of pension to Otis A. Barlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3668. An act granting an increase of pension to Hulda Milligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2703. An act granting an increase of pension to James S. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 182. An act granting a pension to Mary F. Zollinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4732. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hazzard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4706. An act granting a pension to William Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3331. An act granting a pension to Ada V. Park—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 5321. An act granting a pension to Rebecca H. Geyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3730. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonas Olmstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3661. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Edmonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4638. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Joseph M. Sudsberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2336. An act granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Coppinger—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 3341. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Busted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3676. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, Constitution Island, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 4759. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2084. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ewing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1797. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 5294. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Horn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 5337. An act granting an increase of pension to Marietta L. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4862. An act granting an increase of pension to James Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1463. An act for the erection of a public building at Kingston, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 4975. An act for the erection of a public building at Crookston, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 4141. An act granting an increase of pension to John Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 288. An act granting an increase of pension to De Witt C. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 3256. An act to pay certain Choctaw (Indian) warrants held by James M. Shackelford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 5214. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. R. 88. Joint resolution providing for the printing of an edition of 10,000 copies of Bulletin No. 14 of the Bureau of Plant Industry—The Decay of Timber and Methods of Preventing it—to the Committee on Printing.

S. 1359. An act authorizing an increase of pension in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 4932. An act providing for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1919. An act fixing fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 4927. An act granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 5113. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon to be used for a hall of records—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 10795. An act granting increase of pension to William A. Campbell;

H. R. 1742. An act granting increase of pension to Alonzo Lewis;

H. R. 7994. An act granting increase of pension to Margaret M. Grant;

H. R. 9625. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Beckett;

H. R. 11895. An act granting a pension to Thomas Holloway;

H. R. 9494. An act granting increase of pension to Mary A. Address;

H. R. 1086. An act granting increase of pension to Francis W. Pool;

H. R. 1012. An act granting increase of pension to Patrick Moran;

H. R. 5560. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Evens;

H. R. 4945. An act granting a pension to Shadrack I. Corbett;

H. R. 4129. An act granting increase of pension to Lonson R. Burr;

H. R. 4008. An act granting a pension to Christopher Columbus Sheets;

H. R. 4994. An act granting a pension to Lydia Carr;

H. R. 7149. An act granting increase of pension to Ephraim D. Dorman;

H. R. 5170. An act granting increase of pension to Frederick Wright;

H. R. 5150. An act granting a pension to Mary C. Trask;

H. R. 11545. An act granting increase of pension to Caroline R. Boyd;

H. R. 12370. An act granting a pension to Ida M. Briggs;

H. R. 10179. An act granting increase of pension to Theron R. Nack;

H. R. 10173. An act granting increase of pension to Richard Trist;

H. R. 8349. An act granting a pension to John Watts;

H. R. 7678. An act granting a pension to Mary Holmes;

H. R. 12468. An act granting increase of pension to Phineas Curran;

H. R. 12938. An act to authorize the New Orleans and Mississippi Midland Railroad Company, of Mississippi, to build and maintain a railway bridge across Pearl River;

H. R. 10449. An act granting increase of pension to Sarah H. Lake;

H. R. 13025. An act to make the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 796), applicable to the State of Utah;

H. R. 3379. An act to correct the military record of Calvin A. Rice;

H. R. 12093. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Neuse River at or near Kinston, N. C.;

H. R. 13819. An act for the relief of certain indigent Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12867. An act to authorize the Shreveport Bridge and Terminal Company to construct and maintain a bridge across Red River, in the State of Louisiana, at or near Shreveport, La.; and

H. R. 13575. An act to grant a right of way to the Warrior Southern Railway Company through the tract of land in the State of Alabama reserved for the use of the United States in connection with the improvement of the Black Warrior River and known as Lock Four.

HON. JOHN HAY.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House concurrent resolution 39, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a House concurrent resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the thanks of Congress be presented to Hon. John Hay for the appropriate memorial address delivered by him on the life and services of William McKinley, late President of the United States, in the Representatives' Hall, before both Houses of Congress and their invited guests, on the 27th day of February, 1902, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the chairman of the joint committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolutions of this Congress in relation to the memorial exercises in honor of William McKinley be requested to communicate to Mr. Hay the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, when this resolution was presented some weeks ago I objected to its immediate consideration, and it was referred to the committee. I desire to ask the gentleman if that committee has considered the resolution?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. And if so, whether they have unanimously agreed to it?

Mr. GROSVENOR. In the first place, the resolution was considered by the committee, and a report in writing is presented with the resolution.

There was a suggestion from one member of the committee that he might desire to file a minority report. Upon the vote agreeing to the resolution there was no negative vote. I may say that the suggestion I have referred to was made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]. Since that time he has informed me that he does not desire to make any minority report.

The resolution is in the usual form, and the report refers to the fact that this is the third time that Congress has passed a similar resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DE ARMOND. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made by the gentleman from Missouri.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR.

Mr. CONRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House joint resolution No. 113, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following House joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, through its mayor, to improve and beautify Governors Island, situated in said city and belonging to the United States, in connection with mooring berths to be built adjoining said island, with the right to said city of Boston to make such excavations and fillings and erect and maintain such structures as the Secretary of War may from time to time approve: Provided, That this resolution shall not be construed to pass any title in said island, but the ownership of the said island shall remain entirely in the United States, and it shall be subject to such uses for military or other purposes as the Secretary of War may direct.

The following committee amendment was read:

Strike out all after the word "That," the first word in line 3 of the resolution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to permit the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, through its mayor, to improve and beautify Governors Island, or a portion thereof, situated in said city and belonging to the United States, in connection with mooring berths to be built adjoining said island, and to make such excavations and fillings and erect and maintain such structures as may be considered proper for the purpose; all upon plans to be previously approved by him: Provided, That the permission given pursuant to this resolution shall not pass any right or title in said island, but shall be revocable at will by the Secretary of War, and the ownership of said island shall remain entirely in the United States, and it shall be subject to such uses for military or other purposes as the Secretary of War may at any time direct."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER'S DWELLING, ECORSE RANGE-LIGHT STATION, DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 1964.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1964) to provide for a light-house keeper's dwelling, Ecorse range-light station, Detroit River, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be erected on the site now owned by the United States a building to be used as and for a light-house keeper's dwelling, Ecorse range-light station, in the Detroit River, in the State of Michigan, which shall cost not to exceed \$5,000. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be made and approved, according to law, before work on said building shall be commenced, and a valid title vested in the United States, over which exclusive jurisdiction shall be ceded to said United States during ownership for all purposes except the administration of the criminal law and the service of civil process of said State of Michigan. Until this is done none of the money so appropriated shall be used except such part as may be required for the ordinary preliminary expenses for examination, investigation, and report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman if this bill has been considered by any committee.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Yes, sir; it is reported unanimously by the committee; it passed the Fifty-sixth Congress, and has been reported favorably and recommended for the past seven years.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. How much does the bill carry?

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. It carries \$5,000.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is that the limit in the bill that can be expended under it?

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Yes, sir; it is for a light-house keeper's dwelling. The nearest point at which the keeper can now live is a mile away, and he must row through the water; and in the spring and fall ice forms there when the channel is open. There is no question about the necessity of the house, and by reason of the condition of the ground there will be a large expense for the foundation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HENRY C. SMITH, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES G. FIELD.

Mr. RIXEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following Senate bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (S. 1821) to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of James G. Field.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint James G. Field, assistant surgeon, United States Navy, retired, to the active list of the Navy as a surgeon (with rank of lieutenant) not in line of promotion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RIXEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING TERM OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT ROANOKE CITY, VA.

Mr. OTEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 12648.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12648) establishing a regular term of United States district court in Roanoke City.

Be it enacted, etc., That a regular term of the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia shall be held in each year in the city of Roanoke, Va., on the second Monday in February.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. OTEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

TERMS OF SENATORS IN HAWAII.

Mr. POWERS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 13076.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13076) to apportion the term of office of senators elected at the first general election in the Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted, etc., That the several senators elected in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth senatorial districts at the first general election held in the Territory of Hawaii shall, except as hereinafter provided, each hold office for the term of four years from the date of such election.

SEC. 2. That for the First senatorial district N. Russel and J. D. Paris shall each hold office as a senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Second senatorial district William White shall hold office as a senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Third senatorial district D. Kanuha, George R. Carter, and William Achis shall each hold office as a senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Fourth senatorial district I. H. Kahilina shall hold office as a senator for such district for the term of two years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to object to the consideration of the bill; but I would like to ask the gentleman if it is usual for Congress to designate in cases like this the members who shall have one-year, two-year, three-year, and four-year terms?

Mr. POWERS of Maine. I will state to the gentleman from Tennessee what has induced this action. By the organic act it was provided that 15 senators should be elected, and that when

the senate assembled they should agree upon 7 to hold for two years and the remaining 8 for four years.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is what I supposed; and that is the reason I ask the gentleman why the change.

Mr. POWERS of Maine. They got together and failed to do this. The Secretary of the Interior called attention to it, and made this statement about it, which I will read from the report:

It is very important, especially in a new Territory like Hawaii, that a matter such as this should not remain in a state of uncertainty or confusion. Unless it is adjusted before that time it is likely to cause much confusion at the election in the approaching November, and may lead to serious difficulty in the organization of the next succeeding Territorial legislature.

Our attention was called to it by the Secretary, and he was asked to name those who should be senators for two years and those who should be for four. A short time ago, when President Dole was before the committee, on being asked what was the most important matter necessary to be considered for the best interests of Hawaii, he stated that one of the urgent things that should be attended to, if we would avoid confusion, for them to have legislation, to have an election in November, was for Congress to comply with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and determine, as they had failed to do, who should hold office for two years and who for four years. I have here the report of his testimony.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. If I may interrupt the gentleman, I will state that the bill has received the consideration of the Committee on Territories, and I heartily concur in the statement of the gentleman. Certainly no objection ought to be made to the consideration.

Mr. POWERS of Maine. This matter has received the consideration of the entire committee and has the indorsement of the entire committee after having investigated it, as the gentleman from Indiana has stated.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The only trouble in my mind was I was quite sure the organic act had prescribed a method of choosing the senators and providing for their terms, and I could not understand why we should be called upon by an act of Congress to designate senators and fix their terms.

Mr. POWERS of Maine. Simply because the legislature failed to do it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. POWERS of Maine, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 4929, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4647) to amend section 4929 of the Revised Statutes, relating to design patents.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4929 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4929. Any person who has invented any new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries covered by section 4886, obtain a patent therefor."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. REEVES, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House bill corresponding to the Senate bill lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

RAILWAY ACROSS OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATION, NEBR.

Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3663) to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," by extending the time for the construction of said railway.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time prescribed by an act of Congress approved the 26th day of March, 1898, entitled "An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," for the construction of said railway be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of three years from the 26th day of March, 1901.

SEC. 2 That all other provisions of said act are hereby continued in full force and effect.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time; and it was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

TERMS OF THE CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS, MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 2063, amending an act creating the middle district of Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the terms of the circuit and district courts of the middle district of Pennsylvania shall be as follows, to wit: At the city of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna, on the fourth Monday of February and the third Monday of October in each year; at the city of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of December in each year, and at the city of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of June in each year. The sessions of the said courts shall continue for such time as the judges thereof shall severally direct and determine; and adjourned sittings and sessions may be held from time to time according as the business of the said courts shall, in the opinion of the same, require it.

SEC. 2. That the judge of the district court shall reside and the records of the circuit and the district courts shall be kept at the city of Scranton; but the said courts may provide by rule for the keeping of provisional or temporary records at Harrisburg and Williamsport of such actions, suits, or proceedings as may be there entered or brought. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed as requiring the removal to Scranton of the records of the late courts of the western district at Williamsport, but the same shall there remain as heretofore, under the control and direction of the courts of the middle district, as provided in the ninth section of the act to which this a supplement, and in the charge and custody of the respective clerks thereof.

SEC. 3. That the number of traverse or petit jurors summoned to attend at any term of the said courts shall not be less than 24 nor more than 48, as the said courts by their order from time to time shall direct.

With the following committee amendments:

(1) By striking out the word "supplementing" in the title and inserting in lieu thereof the word "amending."

(2) By striking out the words "the judge of the district court shall reside and" in the third and fourth lines, on page 2.

(3) By striking out the word "supplement" in line 14, on page 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "amendment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Speaker, to cure a clerical error, I move to amend as follows:

On line 16, page 2, after the word "this" insert the word "is."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended.

On motion of Mr. WARNER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

RATIFYING CERTAIN ACTS OF ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12797) to ratify act No. 65 of the twenty-first Arizona legislature.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That act No. 65 of the twenty-first legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An act to authorize any county in the Territory of Arizona having an assessed valuation of \$8,000,000 or over to prepare plans and specifications for a storage reservoir or reservoirs, dam or dams, to acquire the site for the same, and to provide the necessary funds to defray the expenses incurred," is hereby confirmed, ratified, and declared valid.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GAINES of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS WHITE RIVER, ARKANSAS.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4339) authorizing the White River Railway Company to construct a bridge across the White River in Arkansas.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JOY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ELIZABETH A. BURRILL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 12054) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Burrill, with a Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendment and ask for a conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. GIBSON, Mr. CALDERHEAD, and Mr. MIERS of Indiana.

CHARLES D. PALMER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 18371) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Palmer, with a Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. GIBSON, Mr. CALDERHEAD, and Mr. MIERS of Indiana.

JAMES G. BOWLAND.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 5111) granting an increase of pension to James G. Bowland, with Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

JAMES R. BROCKETT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 5711) granting an increase of pension to James R. Brockett, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move concurrence in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

OLE STEENSLAND.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 10782) granting a pension to Ole Steensland, with Senate amendments thereto.

The amendments were read.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. GIBSON, CALDERHEAD, and MIERS of Indiana.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent reference of the bill (S. 270) to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington, was changed from the Committee on the Public Lands to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MOODY of North Carolina for two weeks, on account of important business.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE STOKES, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to now call up the special order for to-day, being the eulogies upon the late J. WILLIAM STOKES, former Representative from the State of South Carolina.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina, by reason of the fact that we are within fifteen minutes of the time set for the special order, asks unanimous consent that the House now proceed to take up the special order, being eulogies upon our late colleague, Mr. STOKES. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolutions: The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions agreed to.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, to-day the ordinary functions of the greatest legislative body on earth are suspended in order that members of this House desiring the privilege may each add his sincere tribute to the memory of our departed friend. The right to add a single flower to the chaplet which garlands the brow of goodness and greatness is esteemed a high prerogative.

For the time all else is merged into the desire to do full duty

to the dead, and, at the same time, leave to posterity a correct record of the life and character of the subject of our eulogy. The universality and sincerity of our sorrow buries all differences, harmonizes all discords, obliterates all partisan or sectional lines, and each of us is glad to add his testimony of the sterling worth of the great dead.

To me the sorrow is intensified by the deep, personal loss I feel. His wise counsel, personal and sympathetic interest in my welfare, and his almost paternal guidance made whatever success I have attained in life a possibility, and the reverence I feel for his memory can not find expression. To me he was the ideal Christian statesman and truth-loving gentleman, and I can pay him no higher eulogy than to recite the unvarnished story of his life—its struggles, its hopes, its triumphs, its virtues.

J. WILLIAM STOKES, the first son of James Stokes, was born near Orangeburg City, S. C., on December 12, 1853.

He came of an ancestry of planters, his immediate progenitor being a successful farmer and mill man. His intense love for farming as an occupation and his interest in the farmer as a class are the intensified and crystallized feelings of his ancestry, an exemplification of the predilections of generations of his family. To him the farm was the nursery of greatness and goodness, the farmer the ideal of independence, morality, and civic virtue, most nearly combining in correct proportion the elements entering into the compositions of active Christian citizenship. The philosophy of his public efforts was that the happiness and prosperity of the American farmer meant the contentment and well-being of the American people.

As a boy he was industrious and intelligent in his work, obedient to his parents—doing the odds and ends of farm work with that readiness and system afterwards so characteristic of the man.

In the country and village schools he showed a quick and investigating mind, given more to searching for reasons than to accepting conclusions it did not understand. Mathematics was his favorite study, though he loved the mysteries of logic and reasoned with great clearness and precision. This prejudice in favor of the more strenuous branches marked his entire course in college and university, and showed its full development in the winning of the Taylor scholarship in mathematics, a prize much coveted, both in point of honor and money value, at Washington and Lee University, which institution he entered at the age of 19, graduating therefrom with the honors of his class—a rare distinction.

By earnest application to work, faithfulness to friends and the precepts of right and truth, by his unassuming, though dignified deportment, the strength of intellect and character, he won the confidence and esteem alike of his fellow-students and the faculty. He was an enthusiastic college man, filled with the college spirit, and took an active part in its athletics, society, and class work, and in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and Bible classes. In none of these did he take second place.

His diploma meant more to him than an evidence of his having completed certain prescribed studies; it meant his victory over almost insurmountable obstacles. The South lay stunned, her future uncertain, her labor demoralized, her governments unstable and unsatisfactory, the life and property of her citizens insecure, and investments apprehensive and development at a standstill. The social and political status of millions of former slaves had been changed; society was in chaos; opulence found itself reduced to poverty; money was scarcely to be had at all, and never except at the most exorbitant rates of interest.

No State suffered more of these horrors than South Carolina, and the devastations overtook all, and fell especially heavy upon the father of young STOKES, leaving him entirely unable to aid his son in getting a college training. No young man ever faced a darker future, nor did anyone ever meet it with more self-reliance and Christian fortitude. Possessed of that pluck that snaps its finger at difficulty, he managed to effect a loan, paying 12 per cent interest, and with this borrowed money completed his education, repaying it after his graduation. Thus early the indomitable courage of the man showed itself in the invincible spirit of the boy.

Leaving the university with most convincing testimonials of merit from president and professors, he easily secured the first position he sought—associate principal, afterwards president of a fine school in Tennessee. During this first work his trials were enough to overcome a less brave man. The president of the school died, leaving unpaid the salaries of all his assistants, Mr. STOKES included. Upon his accession to the principalship of the school, he assumed its obligations, giving his individual notes and meeting them as early as possible out of his next year's salary. Without a murmur he bore these struggles, a most beautiful consideration for the feelings of his loved ones causing him to keep the knowledge of their hardships from his home folk. But they were not without compensation both to him and his fellow-man.

Adversity is not without its blessings. It brings men in close encounter with the rough edges of the world, awakening in them a consciousness of their power, a confidence in their ability to cope with its complex and difficult problems, and emphasizes the most valuable of all lessons to the young man—the lesson of economy. Lord Bacon says:

Self-reliance and self-denial—

And they are both the legitimate offspring of poverty—

will teach a man to drink out of his own cistern, and eat his own sweet bread, and to learn and labor truly to get his own living, and carefully to expend the good things committed to his trust.

This philosophy was most completely embodied in the life of Congressman STOKES. Early and forced economy gave him a most distinct and sharp idea of value. To him economy in everything was a virtue, though he was by no means parsimonious, being, on the contrary, generous to a fault. To him life was a trust-estate, the conditions being that every moment of time should be given in an effort to better the condition of his fellow-man and to add some worthy deed to the sum total of human achievement. To frit the moments away in idleness and vain endeavor was to violate a sacred trust. Work was a duty, a sacred command.

While the number of persons who owe their education to his generosity, largely increased, no doubt, by his own early struggles, can not at this time be accurately determined, it is sufficient to say that all over his own and several other States many "rise up to call him blessed." In his charity he was liberal to the full extent of his ability, adopting a system which is now being followed by his devoted widow, by which he was able to discriminate between the worthy and unworthy applicants for his help.

He continued teaching in Tennessee and Mississippi for many years, in the meantime graduating in medicine at Vanderbilt University while teaching near Nashville, and though hampered by the duties of the schoolroom, taking a beautiful gold medal for a thesis on a given subject over a large number of competitors.

He seemed, however, to have little fancy for the medical profession, practicing it only a short time, the quiet work of the schoolroom being more in keeping with his character and the bent of his mind.

As a teacher he was eminently successful, many of the best equipped and thoroughly disciplined schools of Tennessee and Mississippi standing, even now, as monuments to his ability and systematic organization. His students loved him for his gentle firmness and patent sincerity. His kindly sympathy and his inherent knowledge of the subtle influences entering into and shaping every life touched a responsive chord in the breast of the student body, as a result of which teacher and student worked together in perfect harmony, disciplined by mutual love and sympathy.

Doubtless his experience in organizing, disciplining, and controlling children was of great value to him in the organization of men. The same tact and knowledge of human nature are essential in each instance, for men are but grown up children plus experience and age.

In 1881, while teaching in Tennessee, he married Miss Ella Landes, of Fayetteville, a most refined and highly educated lady, whose tact, thoughtfulness, and sympathy in his work contributed in no small measure to his ultimate success and universal popularity. In everything she was his helpful companion, resourceful, practical, and in thorough accord with the noble purposes of his life. Their mutual devotion was most beautiful and touching, and their married life of twenty years one beautiful dream of happiness, a moon-lit evening on the seashore.

He was preeminently of a religious turn of mind, and in early life connected himself with the Methodist Church, giving to it his most earnest support. He was a Methodist both by choice and heredity, his entire name being among the most influential members of that church in the State. There are not less than a half dozen consecrated men of his name serving the ministry in the Methodist conference of his State at this time. He was more than a mere passive church member; he was an active worker in the cause of the Master, a working Christian. He saw in the church the appointed way to the higher and better ideals taught by Holy Writ, and neither the glamour of political life nor its burdens caused him to neglect his Sunday school and church work. During all of his life he was one of the strong stakes in the Sunday school, and while in Washington regularly taught a large Bible class.

It was while thus equipped with a strong, Christian character, a classic education, a wide knowledge of human affairs, and a keen and cultivated insight into human nature that his father died, necessitating his return home to take charge of the estate.

This event, sad as it was to him, was the crisis point in his political career. The political storm which broke with the fury of a hurricane in 1890, arousing the most intense excitement, was gathering rapidly. At Bennettsville, Captain Tillman, now

Senator TILLMAN, thundered forth the demands of the farmer, and called upon him to assert his rights.

The Farmers' Alliance, which had taken deep root in many of the Western States, was beginning to find favor among the farmers of South Carolina, who were chafing under then existing conditions and dissatisfied with the management of State and national affairs. It was at this point that Dr. STOKES became a factor in the great movement that must ever remain one of the most interesting chapters in the history of South Carolina. He saw in the purposes of the Alliance great possibilities for the agricultural interest of the country, and it was but natural that his love for and belief in the rights of the people should find expression in a zealous advocacy of the party which he believed promised the most ultimate good to all the people, and, like most of the great Alliance leaders, gravitated inevitably into what was known as the reform movement.

His comprehensive mind took in the situation in all its aspects. The people were dissatisfied, restless, and demanding a change; but they were in a state of chaos, without organization and systematic leadership. These conditions had to be met, and he set himself at once to the work of organizing the farmers of his county into Alliances, having for their purpose social and industrial improvement. Into this work he entered with all his mind and soul, bringing to it his wide experience in dealing with men and his vast accumulation of economic knowledge.

His enthusiasm was not of the kind born of ulterior motives. He was fighting for principle. In this work he met with remarkable success and his great ability as an organizer found ready recognition throughout the State. About this time he bought The Cotton Plant, making it the official organ of the Alliance. As its editor he showed his full acquaintance with the great issues then agitating public thought and his intense love for the people. His style was clear, logical, and plain, his statements fair and honest, appealing always to the reason of his readers.

His promotion continued. He was elected State organizer of the Alliance, the most prominent place on the fighting line; and later became its president, holding the latter position for several terms. He was the great leader of the Alliance, a fearless and aggressive fighter, a cautious and conservative counselor, armed at all points with facts and authorities and the equal in point of equipment to any foe on occasion. He applied the cold steel of argument to the position of his adversaries and met their assaults in kind. His prominence drew upon him the full fire of the opposition; but no amount of criticism, sarcasm, or ridicule could diminish his zeal for the cause, or induce him to modify to the extent of a "jot or tittle" the demands of his organization.

He stood steady through it all and directed his forces with a judgment almost unerring. He was calm, calculating, judicious—quick to seize a strategic point or profit by a tactical blunder, neither allowing his judgment to become befogged by enthusiasm nor permitting an infatuation with an idea to warp his reason or entrap his conscience. His ultimate and complete leadership in the organization was assured, and from this time on he became the loved oracle of the farmers' organization.

It is not in place at this time to discuss the merits of that controversy nor the fruits of that movement. It is sufficient for the generations who may wish to study his life to "point a lesson or adorn a tale" to know that he won the complete confidence and esteem of his followers by a fearless and faithful adherence to his conception of right and merited the respect and admiration of his opponents by the fairness and catholicity characterizing his attitude toward them.

It is a most distinct testimonial of the purity of his character that at this period of extreme bitterness no word was ever uttered in assault upon it, or the integrity of his purposes. His most bitter political enemy conceded his high moral character and patriotic sincerity. His partisanship was so tempered with conservatism and a proper regard for the opinions of others that when the smoke of that bitter conflict had cleared away there was no one unwilling to testify to his ability, fairness, and manly conduct.

He was elected to the State senate in 1890, after a thorough canvass of his county, defeating one of its most brilliant and honored sons. In the senate he was generally recognized as a strong, thoughtful, and conservative man, possessing well-defined convictions on public questions and in most thorough accord with the dominant thought of the State. His eminent services in the senate made him the logical candidate of the farmers for the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1892.

He was opposed by Hon. W. H. Brawley, at present a district judge, and was declared defeated by a small majority. In this campaign his great powers as a debater first showed themselves to advantage. His opponent was a past master in the art of disputation, eloquent, resourceful, and adroit, while he was untried and untrained. But when the clash came, before great popular audiences, where the pulse beat is high and true, the great ability

and tremendous earnestness of the farmers' champion supplied his lack of prior training, and he proved himself the full equal of his opponent in every respect.

Congressman Brawley having been appointed district judge by President Cleveland, resigned his seat.

Undaunted by defeat, confident of the correctness of his conclusions and of their ultimate triumph, loved as he was by his followers, he again became their standard bearer for the unexpired term, and was again defeated for the nomination by a decreased majority by Judge James F. Izlar, an able jurist, an impelling orator, and a most popular man with the masses.

These reverses did not diminish his optimism nor lessen his faith in the final success of the principles he advocated; and though thus defeated, his ability and sincerity had so impressed the leadership of the State that the State convention of 1893 elected him a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention, and the same year he was an elector on the Democratic ticket.

In 1894 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress without opposition, being opposed in the general election by T. B. Johnson, a white Republican, who, failing of a majority in the election, appealed his case to the House of Representatives, which, in the final determination of the issue, declared the seat vacant. In 1896 he was again awarded the certificate of election for both the unexpired term of the Fifty-fourth Congress and the full term of the Fifty-fifth, and again Mr. Johnson contested his seat, though the case abated upon the death of the contestee.

He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1895, and was one of the leaders of that body, contributing largely to the high character of its debates and serving with distinction on its most important committees. Feeling the immense responsibility of this position and the necessary permanency of the work, he spared neither mental nor physical effort to inform himself to the end that he might act wisely and for the best interest of the State.

He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress without opposition, though his nomination by his party was contested by Hon. Thomas F. Brantley. He received the unanimous nomination of his party in 1900—the most convincing testimonial of his good service and the confidence of his people—and in the general election had only a farcical opposition, which met little encouragement from the more respectable element of the Republican party in the district.

As a Congressman he gave his entire time to his duties. Regular in attendance upon the sessions of his committees and the House; attentive to the work of the Departments; prompt in answering the demands, however trivial, of his constituents, however humble; alert to the needs of his district, he was at the same time a close student of economic conditions, an original thinker, and an honest and elaborate investigator, in full sympathy with the conservative ideas of the age and intensely devoted to the cause of the people.

His intimate and accurate knowledge of the needs of his people convinced him that he could serve them in no more practical and material way than by giving better mail facilities to rural communities, and he resurrected the idea of rural free delivery. The system had been getting a desultory support from several preceding Congresses, but was languishing for lack of earnest and aggressive sympathizers. In a carefully prepared and exhaustive speech, he called attention to the needs of the farmer in this respect and pointed out the great and beneficent possibility of a perfected system of rural free delivery.

The effect is known and appreciated by the 10,000,000 farmers daily served by the system. It is his greatest work, his most lasting triumph, his best legacy to the generations that must ever and ever receive its increasing and multiplied benefits. This, together with his authorship of the idea of free delivery on star routes, and his fight against gambling in cotton futures, gave him a reputation unbounded by district and State lines, and it even went beyond the seas.

He was intensely patriotic in his work, his vote at all times representing the concurrence of his reason and conscience. No command of partisanship could ever drive him into committing the national conscience to an ethical wrong.

He was greatly loved by the membership of the House for his purity of character and faithfulness to every obligation, and the spontaneous and sincere expressions of regret for his taking off were eloquent tributes to his worth.

He was neither a genius nor an orator in the ordinary acceptance of those terms. He was a powerful and effective debater, a strong controversialist, quick to detect a weak point in a line of defense, and as alert to marshal his forces against it, though he lacked the rich imagination, the nervous energy, the command of soul-stirring language, and the personal presence which give the orator the power to touch the hidden chords of the emotions and for the moment still the voice of reason.

His intellect was of the steady, substantial kind, without the meteoric brilliancy which enchains the emotions momentarily and then goes out in darkness. He was a most able man, both by natural endowment and judicious training, conservative in his opinion, safe in his judgment, and content to take a practical and human view of things. In his extraordinary capacity for work he was most undoubtedly a genius. His well-stored, well-poised mind was the effect of his zeal and perseverance in equipping, cultivating, enriching, and expanding it. He made the very best use of his natural endowments, and this constituted whatever genius he possessed; and it is this kind of genius that is in the reach of everyone who will pay its price—conscientious, honest labor.

He was a good man, an accommodating neighbor, a devoted son, a tender husband, a thoughtful friend and Christian citizen, and an able statesman, whose influence upon every community in which he lived was most salutary. To touch the circle of his influence was to have the soul raised heavenward. He bound his friends to him with hooks of steel, and their loyalty to him alive and to his memory dead is the highest tribute to his unselfish and generous character. The Golden Rule was his rule of conduct toward his fellow-man.

To the young man struggling against the tide, baffled, discouraged, and despairing, his life is a hope, an inspiration, and an exemplification of the maxim: "The gods sell everything for labor." Preferments came to him as victories; fortune never smiled upon him. Each higher position in the public esteem was but a natural evolution, a just recognition of his faithfulness and ability in the discharge of less responsible duties. He literally won success.

'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it.

His death was pathetically sad, coming at a time when he had reached the prime development of mental and moral manhood, the full embodiment of civic virtue and Christian character. The difficulties of young manhood had ceased to be an unpleasant memory in the grand triumphs and honors of full maturity; partisan and factional bitterness had yielded to the nobler feeling of reconciliation, and he had found solid lodgment in the affections of all his people, being stronger in their love at the time of his death than at any time during his career.

The full stature of the man was beginning to break upon the people of his State, and the fondest dream of his ambition—the honor of representing his great State in the Senate of the United States—in all probability would have found an early realization in the expressed will of his people. But how uncertain are human calculations.

For several years prior to his death his health had been failing, and for months immediately preceding it he was confined to his room, where tender and intelligent care did all in its power for him. He continued to sink despite the efforts of the best physicians in the State. The worry, confinement, and constant mental and physical strain incident to public life had made irreparable inroads upon his constitution and it was too weak to withstand the assaults of disease.

He had literally worn himself out in the service of his people, and on July 6, 1901, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the hour when darkness salutes the dawn and bids her welcome to her place, death came. With a calmness and serenity born of Christian fortitude and hope and faith he faced the ordeal of his dissolution, and even in this dread hour the old familiar smile, so dear to those who knew him, rested on his face, giving an assurance that the bright star of earthly existence had only sunk into the more brilliant dawn of a new and better life.

It is a sweet thought—the thought of immortality—the belief that death is only the beginning of a brighter and more joyous life, the faith in the promise that those who keep his commandments shall meet again in the "house of many mansions." Such a kind philosophy dispels the gloom of the grave and brings a solace and an assurance to the broken-hearted and disconsolate.

A great statesman has gone; and his greatest monument will be the heritage he has left posterity in the example of a faithful, Christian life.

As said he, in eulogizing the late Senator Earle, so can I with equal appropriateness say of him: "If I were to attempt to sum up in one term the quality which lay at the foundation of his character, I could find no fitter term than the single word 'faithful'—faithful to social obligations, to political obligations, to public obligations, to private obligations, to family obligations, and, back of all, faithful to his obligations to his God."

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, friendships made during a service in this House are often very close, and the ties here contracted last for years, but the dearest friendships are those made in college; there we come to know intimately all the good and all the bad

about our fellows, and when once we learn to love and honor a college mate no time nor distance can efface the impressions then formed. I knew Mr. STOKES at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and was closely associated with him while there. We roomed in the same house, were coeditors of the college magazine, and were thrown constantly together. I learned to admire, honor, and love him in those days. He was gentle, yet firm. His was a character which commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had the undivided confidence of faculty and students, and was one of the most popular students in college.

He took a high stand as a student, and left college with the high regard of all. While I, at times, heard of him and from him, I did not see him again until I met him in the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. It was a delight to find him the same in character and in standing here as he had been at college—conscientious, hard working—representing with fidelity his constituents, having the confidence of his associates on this floor, and playing his part here with distinguished merit, he had the profound regard of all the members of this House. His death was most untimely. In the flower of his age, at the height of his usefulness, in the fullness of experience he was taken from that sphere of action in which he was displaying the sound common sense, the graceful tact which were his characteristics. We can but deplore his taking off and mingle our tears with those of his people who honored him and whom he honored.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, the proud State of South Carolina has furnished to the country many distinguished men and made a great deal of history. Among those whom she sent to public life perhaps no one deserves to stand higher as a modest gentleman and faithful representative than our departed friend, to whose memory we pay tribute to-day.

It is common in eulogies to exaggerate; indeed, it is common to deny to people while living credit for the good qualities which they possess, and common after they have departed from life to attribute to them good qualities which they did not possess. Thus we often do injustice to the living and do more than justice to the memory of the dead, withhold the kindly word and generous commendation when they might be of value, and spout fulsome praise when praise is useless.

What has been said to-day, touching and appropriately, by the young member from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER] who succeeded our departed friend has also been said truthfully, and therefore it is really a fitting tribute, full and just, to the good man who has gone hence. Dr. STOKES possessed in a marked degree the amiable and excellent qualities of manhood. He was modest and firm; he was true and faithful. It has been said of him very justly that in this House he had not a foe and that every man who knew him was his friend. He gave offense to no one, he did wrong to no one, he spoke harshly of no one, he felt ill toward no one. He was singularly free from malevolence and envy and jealousy and all disposition to harm any of God's creation. He possessed in a notable degree, upon the contrary, the inclination to help, to treat kindly, to advance, to build up.

I did not know Dr. STOKES until he came to this body as a member of it. I saw all sides of him and learned to know a good deal of his character during the time when the contest over his seat was pending in this House. No one who has not had the experience of a contest can fully understand or properly appreciate what care and anxiety and vexation it may bring. The mere observer can only judge of it partially and imperfectly. When the contest is on, when bitterness frequently is aroused, when often unfair things are attempted and unkind things are frequently said, it is not remarkable to find one engaged in such a contest giving the rein to his malevolent feelings, if he have any, and suppressing his kindly and more generous sentiments. As a member of the committee which considered and reported upon the election contest of Johnston against Stokes I was most favorably impressed, as I think every member of the committee was, by the honorable bearing of Dr. STOKES.

Not a solitary thing, in private conversation or publicly, in committee or in the House, ever escaped his lips calculated to show the least feeling against the contestant or the least desire for anything but a fair consideration of his case. He was calm, good-humored and fair, generous and kindly, through it all. He had no doubt about the fact of his election, and he had a confidence that fair play would be done him in the House. When the decision was finally reached, which denied to the contestant the seat and, removing the contestee from it, vacated the seat, he left for his South Carolina home without exhibiting any evidence of the least bitterness or disappointment, and, I am sure, without an unkind feeling toward anybody in the House, anybody in his own State, or anybody in the wide world.

Dr. STOKES was a singularly modest and diffident man, wonderfully considerate of the feelings and the rights of all others; one

who would rather suffer the deprivation of some of his own rights and privileges than, by any chance or any accident, trench upon those of others. He passed in and out of the House pursuing his duties quietly, unostentatiously, and faithfully.

South Carolina may have had—doubtless has had—more brilliant Representatives, but she never had a more faithful one or one better disposed to the performance of every duty. She has sent to this body and into public life many men of high qualities and chivalrous bearing, but never, I think, did she have in public life a man more faithful to her interests, more blameless throughout his whole public and private life, than the man to whose memory we pay tribute to-day.

A good man has gone; a faithful servant has been removed from a service valuable to his constituents. He has left a good record at home, a good record here, and I verily believe that every man, woman, and child who knew him remembers him kindly. I am sure that not one with whom he came in contact has a bitter, revengeful, or unkind feeling toward him. He earned a good name and left it a legacy.

Passing through life thus kind and gentle, doing good upon every occasion and according to the full measure of every opportunity, doing harm to none and wishing harm to none, and finally, full of honor, crowned with the glory of a well-spent and useful life, passing, when the sun was at meridian, to the great life beyond, few have left and few can leave, according to their opportunities in the spheres in which they move, a better record—one which can be looked upon with more pride and more pleasure by friend and fellow-citizen, by relatives and by those unrelated—than that of the gentleman who lately represented a district of the old Palmetto State that gave him birth, honored him, and was served by him and finally laid his mortal remains away in historic soil, enriched by the ashes of the immortal dead.

I am glad on this occasion to pay my tribute to the worth of the modest gentleman, faithful Representative, kind friend of gentle ways and blameless life, our friend J. WILLIAM STOKES.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I should not feel as though I was properly discharging my duty if I allowed this opportunity to pass without adding my tribute to the life and memory of the Hon. J. W. STOKES.

It was my pleasure and good fortune to meet him at the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and I had every opportunity to familiarize myself with every phase of his nature.

His right to his seat was contested, and the case came before a committee of which I was a member. This relationship brought me in close contact with him. The hearing was of great interest to him. He was not only personally interested, but he felt a deep interest in the result as affecting the State which he in part so honorably and ably represented.

To his credit it can be said that he simply relied upon the law and the fact to entitle him to succeed, and he scorned any attempt to have influence exerted in his behalf, at the same time fully appreciating the earnestness and kindness of his many friends.

In the discharge of my duty I was compelled to ask him a great many questions, to more fully develop his case. His answers were always prompt, candid, and full, without regard as to how they affected him. While opposed to me in politics, I appreciated the care with which he investigated all public questions, and he tried to and did represent his people, his State, and his country, in a strong, able, and dignified manner.

He was rapidly developing as a close student and an able and just legislator. His utterances were always manly, pure, and elevating, showing the nobleness of genuine Christian character.

I was greatly pained and surprised to learn of his sudden and untimely death.

In mid life, a man of splendid habits, I thought he had a great future before him, and did not realize that grim-visaged death was hovering so near to summon him to eternal life.

Mr. STOKES came from a section of the country that needed just such characters in public life as he was. His broad, manly way in treating public questions, and greeting those he came in contact with so cordially and so pleasant, naturally made him loved and respected by all who knew him, and did much for the State which he in part represented.

Knowing him as I did, I know that he lived a good life.

Appreciating his manliness, I know that the country met with a great loss in his death. His manner was so quiet, personally unobtrusive, thoughtful and reflective in his nature, that he endeared himself to all who had associations with him, and it is perfectly proper that we pause in the discharge of public business to fitly honor his memory by paying the last tribute of respect to the honored and lamented dead.

Verily, a good and patriotic man has fallen!

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This is a man!"

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, philosophy has been defined to be "the contemplation of death." Whether this be true or not it is certain that all of man's philosophizing about other things sinks into insignificance in the contemplation of the dread incomprehensibility.

To what an exact equality of nothingness, when viewed from an earthly standpoint, does it bring us all—rich and poor, wise and foolish, great and obscure, studious and idle, virtuous and vicious, king and lackey, emperor and bootblack! At the end the ants have swarmed and fought, worked hard to store up for a winter's day, begotten their kind, died, and given way to other ants.

The flies on the spokes of the wheel of the universe have gone round with the wheel, fondly imagining that they had something to do with its evolutions, have some day unexpectedly dropped off, and other flies have settled there. If it were all of life to live and all of death to die, if the race only were immoral and the individual sank, body and mind, into the hideous rottenness of death, who could find a rational cause to prefer one course of life to another, except only to prefer pleasure to pain, ease to labor, soft places to hardships?

"Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die," would be the only philosophy taught by "the contemplation of death," except, perhaps, this: When life becomes misery, seek the "quietus" of "a bare bodkin," congratulating beforehand the lesser worms upon the feast you are preparing for them.

The very fact that mankind does not act and has never acted on that theory is proof that they do not believe, have never believed, and will never believe that the body is the man, the tenement the tenant, or the destruction of the tenement the annihilation of the tenant—in a word, that body-death stops soul-growth. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

There can, of course, be no physical proof of a spiritual fact, and yet the spiritual instinct of mankind has led them "at all times and in all places" to the great central truth on which depends even earthly progress, development, virtue, civilization—the only possible "working hypothesis" of life, viz, that the real man, the breath of the Infinite within the tenement of clay, can not die. Revelation only confirmed it, making a live faith of that which was a philosophic as well as an instinctive belief. It is this faith which keeps hope in the human breast, and with hope, the work-motive.

No man in Congress known to me ever lived a life or possessed a character more entirely molded in the mold of that faith than WILLIAM STOKES, of South Carolina. I served with him in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. We were not only fellow-members, but fellow-committeemen. It is upon committees that Representatives learn best to know one another. No duty was so small as to miss his attention; none so difficult as to make him shirk it. Sweet tempered and patient in public life, he was affectionate, loving, and temperate in private life, deserving, and to an unusual degree possessing, the love of his family and his friends.

He made no boast of it and never any ostentatious show of it, and yet he was, as a matter of fact, one of the best educated and most broadly informed men in the House. He was, more than that, deeply cultured in the highest sense. His mind had dwelt much upon the humanitarianism of the Here and the eternal verities of the Hereafter. The broad world-love of Jesus of Nazareth had sunk deep into his heart and found there an abiding place and a home. Mind culture had broadened and deepened into soul culture. I will not say "May his soul rest in peace," because he himself did not believe that rest was the *summum bonum* of man's existence or the goal of his destiny.

I would rather say: May his soul continue to grow in power throughout all the ages of the "other time."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, when, during the last session of Congress, we learned that Dr. STOKES had left his post of duty to go home on account of the state of his health, it never occurred to me for a moment that he was in any real danger. And I had this feeling because he was so self-contained, so thoughtful, so resourceful, so wise in the solution of every problem that confronted him, and so prompt and efficient in the doing of that which his judgment dictated, that it did not occur to me that he would fail to overcome this danger as he had all difficulties that had confronted him. During my term of service here with Dr. STOKES, extending over several terms, I had learned by the closest and most familiar contact that he possessed all these admirable qualities—qualities that might well justify him in feeling that for him there was no such word as fail.

I did not know Dr. STOKES until it was my good fortune to meet him here as an associate in this body. There were two prominent circumstances that tended to bring us together from the outset. One was that he then represented in great part that splendid constituency of the Seventh district which had supported

me so bravely in many a hard-fought battle. We had both been greatly honored by the same people, we had both learned in the hard field of experience how to value their steadfastness, their integrity, and, more than all, their quiet but firm determination to maintain at every sacrifice the predominance of decent government.

Nothing was more natural than that we should be drawn together by such ties, and I know that our friendship derived strength from the character of the people through whom we were bound together. This was one of the circumstances that first made us friends, and a most pleasant one it was. The other was of a different character, one that might well be called the horror of Congressional life. We were both involved in the disaster of having to maintain and defend in this forum our right to the seats to which our constituents had elected us. I would not refer to such a matter on this solemn occasion were it not that our common misfortune, which entailed upon us an endless amount of work and worry, made conspicuous the admirable traits of Dr. STOKES's character and first made me value him at his true worth and have absolute reliance upon him.

From this time on until the end we were firm friends, and our intercourse was of the most delightful character. And the more I knew of him the more I liked and admired him. For he was one of those men who, from their quiet and unpretentious demeanor, must be well known to be appreciated. He was absolutely without guile or pretense; he was as true as steel; he was faithful to every trust; he was diligent; he was sound in judgment and prompt in execution; he was untiring in work; he was courteous to everyone, but firm as a rock in the performance of what he believed to be his duty. He never faltered, but kept on in the even tenor of his way until the thing he had to do was done.

As I have already said, I learned never to associate failure with our dead colleague. This was because he was a thorough believer in hard, systematic work and had a wholesale contempt for mere show and promise of performance. To this was due the strong hold he had on his people, a hold that grew stronger with each year of his service, until at the time of his untimely taking off he had practically the unanimous support of his district. And he deserved all this, Mr. Speaker, because we who were familiar with his daily life here well know that there never was a more faithful Representative than he, and that his constant thought was what more he could do for the people who had honored him.

As in his Congressional career, so it was in his previous life—all that Dr. STOKES accomplished was by hard, untiring work. Born in Orangeburg County, S. C., in 1853, he was brought up to farm life, meanwhile attending the county schools until his entrance into Washington and Lee University, from which he graduated in 1876 with high honors. In order to pay off the debt contracted in procuring an education, he taught school a number of years in Tennessee and Mississippi, and while so engaged in Tennessee utilized his spare time in studying medicine at Vanderbilt University.

Notwithstanding this drawback, Dr. STOKES graduated at the head of his class, and bore off from many competitors the prize for the best essay. In 1889 he returned to South Carolina and to farm life, and was prominent in organizing the Farmers' Alliance of the State, of which he was president for two terms. He became State senator in 1890; was one of the delegates at large to the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892; a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in the same year, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1895. He was still further honored by his people by being elected to the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Congresses. Those of us who did not know him until we served with him here could easily understand that his previous successful career, his promotion from one high trust to another, were due to his untiring, unostentatious and faithful work.

To quote from one who knew him well:

There is another side of Dr. STOKES's life that is not generally known, which accounts for the strong hold he had on the affections of the people. Having no children of his own to care for and educate, it was his delight to assist others. There is many a young man to-day pursuing his college course who will miss the assistance of Dr. STOKES. There are many young men at home and abroad who owe their education to the kind-heartedness of Dr. STOKES. Of this the public knew little, only those interested in each particular case knowing the facts.

While in Tennessee Dr. STOKES married Miss Ella S. Landers, of Fayetteville, Tenn., a woman universally beloved for her charming personality and most admirable character. Their married life was an unbroken chain of complete happiness riveted together by mutual love and esteem. From what I know of his true and faithful heart, I do not doubt that the presence and tender ministrations of his devoted wife in his last hours robbed death of its sting.

I can not obtrude upon what we all know to be a life sorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I esteemed it a mournful privilege to be able to

attest by my presence at the last solemn rites my admiration of his character and my affection for him as a friend. The vast throng there assembled, the evidence of sorrow depicted on every countenance, the solemn and impressive services of the church of which he had been for many years a devoted and consistent member, all testified to the esteem in which our dead colleague was held at his home. And when we had given his body to its last resting place we knew that we had consigned to the keeping of the soil he loved so well all that was mortal of an earnest Christian, a devoted husband, a loving son and brother, a true and faithful friend, and an upright, honorable, and zealous public servant.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to serve on the Committee on Agriculture with Mr. J. WILLIAM STOKES during the entire period of his membership in the House of Representatives. His appointment to the committee was a timely, fit selection. Mr. STOKES was brought up on a farm, and his knowledge of agricultural conditions, especially in the Southern States, qualified him perfectly for service on the committee which has all to do with the Federal connection with agricultural affairs. He had a farm boy's love for country and a farmer's perception of the needs of the calling. He was a close student of the agricultural conditions of the country, not confining himself to the section in which he resided, but showing equal interest in the North and West.

No member of the committee was more attentive and earnest in his duties. He was a constant and regular attendant at all of the sessions and showed a keen, intelligent interest in every subject brought up for discussion. As to his personality, Mr. STOKES was a gentle, lovable gentleman, who made for himself a very warm place in the hearts of all those who came in daily contact with him. Those of us who were fortunate enough to have close association with him in the preliminary work performed in the committee were, perhaps, better qualified to judge of the character of Mr. STOKES than others who simply saw him on the floor of the House. He was not a man who was self-assertive, but was of such disposition that he seemed to try at all times to smooth the pathway of others rather than to put himself forward. Industrious and painstaking in all that he did, his gentleness of character endeared him to all.

The death of such a man in the prime of his life may not cause great comment in the nation generally. It is likely that the history of his State will be written with but a brief allusion to the services for his constituents and his country, but the departure from this world of such a character leaves a pang in the hearts of those who knew him intimately which is not felt when a man of more prominence and fewer lovable traits is called away. I think I am voicing the sentiments of my colleagues on the Committee of Agriculture when I say that this man has been greatly missed by all of committee associates. There are moments when legislative duties are forgotten. And when we think of those who have joined with us in the past in our deliberations, it is then that we glance toward the seat which he occupied and feel with keen regret that a kindly, loving friend has been taken from us and that we never again shall have the counsel and advice of him who has been summoned back to his Maker.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, it is eminently proper that we pause amid the busy activities of life and drop a tear of regret on the grave of a dead comrade. "One touch of nature makes the world akin," and I apprehend that no one is so callous as to feel no pang when a fellow-man yields up his life to the grim destroyer. The universality of death does not lessen its terrors. It is one great fact in every life which comes without our volition, and despite our most earnest protest and care. "The living know that they shall die" is the voice of revelation which sings in mournful cadence in every ear.

Death makes no invidious distinctions. The smiling infant, the sturdy youth, sweet-faced maiden, and aged, care-worn man are alike its victims. It visits alike the disease-stricken beggar on his pallet of straw and the wealthy prince upon his bed of down. Rich and poor, humble and great, young and old, all must die. "The rag of wretchedness and the purple robe of power find a common level in the democracy of death." The child just budding into conscious existence turns from its play and seeks safety in its mother's lap when it hears this awful subject discussed or when it looks on the face of a dead playmate. Young men and maidens become pensive and quiet when death steals into a community and touches a friend or companion.

The man of business starts when he learns that an acquaintance has been torn from family and friends and carried to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. The certainty of this dread visitation is the bitter in every cup of happiness, the skeleton at every feast. And the unuttered question of every palpitating heart as it looks upon the face of the dead is, "Who next?"

Nearly one year ago Dr. J. WILLIAM STOKES, an honored member of this body, was called to meet this king of terrors. He met him like a warrior faces his foe—grandly, bravely—but a new-made grave in Sunnyside Cemetery, in his much-loved Carolina, is a sad memorial of the unequal contest.

As a member of the South Carolina delegation I desire to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one whom the people of my State knew, trusted, and honored, and who died holding a commission from them under which he sat in the Council Chamber of the nation.

Dr. STOKES needs no eulogy from me. He established his reputation at home by devotion to duty as he saw it, and achieved an enviable distinction here by close attention to affairs of state. No work belonging to the duties of his office was too insignificant to receive his attention, none so great as to deter him from attempting its discharge.

I had not the honor of an intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. STOKES, and hence I shall speak of him as a public character and from what I have learned of him as one of the leading men of our State.

He was identified with the people—the great body of the people—drew his inspiration from them, was their champion at home as well as in this Hall, and while serving them in the capacity of a Representative in Congress he was true to the trust committed to his hands. He passed unscathed through the troublous times of political revolution in our State and presented to the public a character so pure that no critic could find a blemish upon his escutcheon, a purpose so noble that no opponent could successfully gainsay it, a devotion to his party and friends so loyal that he will live in the history of the State as one who merited all the honors which he received.

Others, however, who knew him well, have spoken of his virtues and pointed out the traits of character which made him great; for, indeed, any man is great who, like him, lives in the hearts of his countrymen.

A few days ago I was shown a letter of condolence written by a friend to the wife of the dead statesman. One passage is so pregnant of meaning, and so fully describes the perfection of his manhood, that I will read it. The writer said:

In a State which has produced so many good men, I know of none who had higher ideals of life and duty, or who was more thoroughly conscientious in the performance of his duties as a citizen, his obligations as a Christian, his pledges as a gentleman, his offices as a friend, and his life as a man.

But there is one feature of his make-up particularly worthy of note, and that is his lofty Christian character. It is too often the case that political honors and worldly prosperity wean men away from the Christian life and make them forget that religion should be their chief concern. Not so with Dr. STOKES. Neither the heat of political controversy nor the applause of the multitude could disturb his trust in God or separate him from the deep and rich experiences of a consecrated life. The allurements of fortune, the seductive influences of high political position, were insufficient to turn him from the King's highway. He overcame self, walked through life with the tread of a conqueror, and kept his face turned to the heavenly hills as truly as the needle points to the pole. A life like his is an inspiration and his triumphal death a benediction.

Near the banks of historic Edisto, the scene of strife and carnage in Revolutionary days, sleeps this truly noble man. Neither the criticisms of enemies nor the plaudits of friends reach his ears. Like a tired child he lies in the bosom of mother earth, and after life's fitful fever is over he sleeps well.

Not far from his resting place, in the beautiful home he builded, there sits a sad-faced woman whom he called wife. Almost a year has passed since death robbed her of her loving husband and protector. The frosts of winter nipped the flowers planted on the grave of her gallant knight, who loved her with all the ardor of his nature. Returning spring has recalled these love offerings into life, and still she keeps her holy vigil and longs for—

The touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that's still.

Her inconsolable grief is the most eloquent tribute to his worth, and her bitter tears the most touching memorial of his life. The State mourns him, and friends and neighbors claim the right to share in the grief of the heartbroken wife.

He lies within the light of God,
Not a shadow on his breast;
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

Young in years, full of purpose and energy, it seems almost cruel that he should have been called from his half-finished task. The summons came at midday, but it found him ready. He had secured his passport, and without a murmur he stepped into what we call the gloom and the shadow of the tomb. But no wonder that he quailed not when he stood at the grim portals of death. Years before, when life was full of hope and promise, he had

found the Holy Grail. He had been in the Valley of Silence of which Father Ryan sang.

He toiled on heart-tired of the human,
And moaned amid the mazes of men,
Till he knelt long ago at an altar
And heard a voice call him. Since then
He walked down the Valley of Silence
That lies far beyond mortal ken.

Faithfulness to every trust was the ruling principle of his life. Knightly as the ideal gentleman of old to the woman he called by the sacred name of wife; loyal to his party and friends; true to himself, his country, and his God, he fell asleep so gently that no trace of suffering rested on his manly brow, and "he died with a smile on his face as though an angel had kissed him."

After all, the best of him remains—the record of a good name and his lofty Christian integrity. He had fed his soul on the bread of life and quenched his thirst in the living waters. No doubts or fears disturbed his regal spirit or shook his mighty faith. His stalwart mind caviled not at the so-called conflicts of religion and science. To him one was the complement of the other. He read on the pages of each the history of his race from creation's dawn to life's fitful close. Grand philosophy, beautiful faith! Each of these twin sisters follow us through all the labyrinthine way. Science stops pensive and sad at the tomb, drops a tear of regret on the sleeping dust of humanity, and writes an interrogation point for its epitaph. Religion takes up afresh the story of life and destiny and points to home and rest beyond the stars, that move in stately courses across the Empyrean blue.

Full of such knowledge and inspired by such faith, the lamented statesman went out with the tide, well knowing that he would

Meet his Pilot face to face
When he had crossed the bar.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, we are called upon again to contemplate the saddest, the strangest, and most inscrutable event in all of this riddle of human life—death. It would seem that so many myriads of the living have ceased to move among us that the few survivors would become accustomed to the inevitable, and look upon this cessation of life as the natural, normal, and therefore the most uninteresting, of all the incidents of our existence; but it is not so, and we can not be made familiar with this dread destroyer. Death, on the contrary, is always new, and always startling, and always awful.

Into every grave we gaze with new astonishment and over the lifeless form of every friend we stand in silence and amazement. We ask the same old question to ourselves which Job propounded in the morning of history. "If a man die shall he live again?" And no sufficient answer has ever yet been given to this greatest of all questions. To this question our experience and observation answer, "No." Science and philosophy say "they do not know," but faith and religion, supported by the universal sentiment of mankind, answer, "Yes." But whatever the answer may be, death still remains, sad and inscrutable. It is sad when gray hairs and tottering limbs warn us of its approach; it is sad when physical suffering and mental decay make us welcome its embrace.

But it is sadder still, and saddest of all, when we see a young man suddenly snatched away in the prime and vigor of his young manhood, leaving behind him a young and devoted wife, and leaving unfinished so much of good that he might have accomplished, and so much which it seems to us, he ought to have been permitted to accomplish. But at the grave our experience and observation count for but little. We bury there our science and our philosophy, and we turn away, seeing more clearly through the tears and sadness of the hour the truth of that universal verdict of mankind, that if a man die, he shall live again. For do not that same science and philosophy teach us that—

If a star were plucked from on high,
For ages would its light,
Streaming on down through the sky,
Beam on our mortal sight.
So when a good man dies,
For ages beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him shines
Upon the paths of men.

Then it is not true that either the good or the evil which men do is oft interred in their graves. In the higher and better sense the man does not die, and we have not buried our friend, the Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES. His body perished and was buried, but the man lives on. His life work is left, and his monument has been erected, not of stone or marble, it may be, but in the memory of those who knew him, in the influence for good he wielded, and in that molded, rounded, useful life which passes not away.

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp of divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones,
Of their dead selves to higher things.

The splendors of the Taj-Mahal did not increase the virtues nor lessen the vices of the beautiful Indian queen to whose memory it was erected. Carvings in stone and sculptures in marble can not alter what has been written in the Book of Life. Our marbled pantheon in yonder hall adds not one jot or tittle to the smallness or to the greatness of those whose exterior images have been wrought in stone. Indeed, we are all sculptors of life, and the universe is one universal pantheon, with a niche for each of us, high or low, as we may choose; and we are all chiseling away, making our own monuments with form and feature and lineaments of our own fashioning.

It is therefore a pleasure, even in the midst of our sorrow, to point you to the exalted niche which Dr. STOKES has carved, and to look at the splendid lineaments wrought by him in a life of honor and usefulness. He was as true to his convictions as was that Roman sentinel whom the lava of Vesuvius could not drive from his post. He was honest and charitable as a man. He was tried and remained popular as a citizen. He was faithful and efficient as a public servant, and, more than all, he was kind, tender, and affectionate as a husband, as a friend, and neighbor.

The poet was mistaken who said:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

They do not lead but to the grave. They do not lead to the grave at all, nor even toward the grave. Nothing valuable that wealth or beauty e'er gave have been buried. Only gross material things are buried. But as to the fine impulses of the heart, the achievements of a life, the splendid accomplishments of the intellect—there is no death.

There is no death! The stars go down,
To rise on some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath summer showers
To golden grain or mellowed fruit
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away
And then we call them "dead."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the daily routine of our legislative work is suspended once again, that we may pay a brief tribute of respect to the memory of the dead.

The young may die, the old must die, and the wisest of us know not how soon. This time the member we eulogize was not only my warm political ally, but I was proud to name him in the list of the very first of my personal friends. I had had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him more or less intimate for a longer period perhaps than any member of this House, except some gentlemen of his own State delegation. I met him first in my own Congressional district in Tennessee nearly twenty years ago. It was while I was a very young member of Congress and when I was struggling to make friends and followers in my aspirations to continue a member of this House. It was under these circumstances we first met and he became my warm supporter and advocate.

You have already been told that Dr. STOKES was born on a country farm, in Orangeburg, within the State of South Carolina, in the year 1853; that there he grew to manhood, enjoying the opportunities of the average country school such as was found in his day and time in his State and throughout his section of the Union; that he graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1876, and that he then entered upon a course of teaching, which he followed until about 1888, or a period of twelve or more years.

He was elected to the State senate of South Carolina in 1890. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the national Democratic convention, which assembled that year in the city of Chicago, and which nominated, for President and Vice-President, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson. He became a Presidential elector in that contest, and made a splendid canvass of his district for the national ticket. He was then laying the foundation of his future career as a Representative of his district in the Congress of the United States.

He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1894, to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and reelected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Congresses. By his death he was prevented from taking his seat in this body in the Fifty-seventh Congress when we assembled in this Hall last December.

I believe he was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of his State. In all these posi-

tions of honor and trust committed to his hands by his people and constituents he bore himself not only with credit to himself, but with honor to those who gave their interests to him.

It is always sad, sir, to contemplate the loss of such a man as Dr. STOKES. Men like himself can not be well spared from public life, for there are too few such as he, who are willing to give up the quiet ease and comfort of the simple home life to engage actively in the turmoil and excitement of the hustings. He was a modest, unassuming, Christian gentleman, who improved and elevated the society in which he moved. His career in Congress could never have been what is termed brilliant or meteoric. He was of different mold. He was to be depended on in all the emergencies where coolness, calmness, and unimpassioned judgment were in demand to solve difficult and trying situations and emergencies. In all things public and private he was honest, sincere, and true. While engaged in his profession of school-teaching he found his way to Tennessee and located within the limits of the district I have the honor to represent on this floor. He taught school in two of the counties which then composed and which now compose my district.

There is where I first met him, and learned to love and to admire him. It was while thus occupied and engaged that he met, wooed, and won the estimable woman who was subsequently to become his partner in life. In a modest country home, surrounded by all that goes to make life pure and hearts contented, they united their fortunes and lives. He could not have been more fortunate in his selection, for while she brought to him the heritage of a good name—there being none better in our State—she was personally worthy of him into whose hands she committed herself. As we utter these words our hearts go out to her in the deepest and tenderest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, in the loss of J. WILLIAM STOKES this House has lost an honest, upright legislator, his State a true and tried Representative, his country a broad-minded and devoted patriot, his church a pious and faithful member, and his widow a loving, tender husband.

[Mr. JOHNSON addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, in the meridian of life, with a promising future before him, enjoying the confidence and respect of loyal friends and a confiding constituency, surrounded with the comforts of home and the sweet companionship of a devoted wife, J. WILLIAM STOKES was called from earth to the abode of the just. On the 7th of July, 1901, a telegram reached me at my home in Virginia, requesting my attendance at his funeral in Orangeburg, S. C. It was a shock, but not a great surprise, for I had observed with deep regret his declining health. I shall ever regret that the information came too late for me to join my colleagues from the other States and be present when all that was mortal of our friend was laid in the silent tomb.

It was my good fortune to serve with Representative STOKES on the Agricultural Committee. This gave me an insight to his character and ability that a large number of this House could not enjoy. We know and appreciate the strong ties of friendship that are formed through association with the members of our own committees, as well as the opportunity this association affords for estimating the character of the members of the House. It is in the committee room that the legislation of the House is shaped and perfected. The quiet, painstaking work of the committeeman counts for much more than the speeches, too often delivered simply for the effect they may have in the Representative's district. This was the work suited to the taste of our deceased friend, and I bear willing testimony to his valuable services in this direction. For this work he was well equipped by training and temperament.

While for the most part we were in accord on the questions that arose in our committee, I call to mind one important subject on which we differed widely, and I bear in mind his gentle forbearance when his own views were combated, and his patience in listening to the arguments of those who opposed him.

Our friend died with his harness on. On more than one occasion I urged him to obtain leave of absence and go home for rest and treatment. He was a physician and would have given this advice to anyone else. I suggested to his watchful and patient wife that she might be able to persuade him to seek relief in entire rest, but her entreaties were in vain, so determined was he to remain at his post of duty as long as his strength would endure. Even after reaching home upon the adjournment of the Fifty-sixth Congress he devoted his time and taxed his energies for the welfare of his people.

I learned this through a rural free-delivery inspector who laid out several routes for me in the fall of 1901. When I ascertained that he had been through North and South Carolina I inquired after my colleagues and particularly as to the last days of Representative STOKES. This gentleman spoke in the highest terms of

him, saying that he insisted on going with him over every route, though it was apparent that he was suffering and evident to all that he could not long stand the constant strain that he seemed determined to put forth. He was deeply interested in the rural free delivery, as the speech he made on the floor of the House will demonstrate. I have referred to his committee work; while this was performed with diligence and effectiveness, he was ready on all proper occasions to express himself with force and earnestness upon all questions arising in the House.

His reserve and modesty were known to his colleagues. So far as I could observe he was free from the twin vices that mar human character—envy and jealousy.

The wisest man who ever lived said, "Envy is rottenness of bones." Again he said, "Who is able to stand before envy?" Pilate knew that from envy the priests and elders of the people delivered Jesus into the hands of the enraged populace. The Philistines envied the amiable and gentle Isaac. Rachel envied her sister. For less cause perhaps many a modern Rachel is to-day filled with envy and uncharitableness. Joseph's brethren envied him; and all over this land to-day, in city and country, in church and state, in private and public life, men envy their fellows.

Base Envy withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it can not reach.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority and is often converted into envy. Men who have served in the Army, particularly officers, know something of this evil passion. It has lost many battles and sacrificed many valuable lives. Men in public life are often afflicted with this passion. In years gone by it was a fruitful source of duels; now it finds vent in detraction, misrepresentation, and slander. The Good Book tells us, "Jealousy is the rage of a man." Again, "Jealousy is cruel as the grave." Evil spirits laugh in fiendish delight when, through the influences they appear to wield, they have worked up a desperate case of jealousy.

Beware, my lord, of jealousy!
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on.

I come now to speak of his higher nature and "holier chivalry." A religious philosopher once observed that, "In Christianity, and in Christianity alone, can be discovered character in harmonious wholeness; at once the 'righteous man,' high in the practice of all social virtues, stern in the inflexible adhesion to the utter right; and the 'good man,' who has won for himself a revenue of affection, at whose name men's eyes sparkle and their spirits glow as if a sunbeam glinted in." Our friend possessed this "harmonious wholeness." He was an earnest Christian. He preserved in his associations and public life the same devotion to his religious obligations that he practiced at home and among his friends. To resist the allurements of the world and keep a conscience void of offense requires strong convictions and resolute will power. He who can safely pass this ordeal in public life is indeed a hero and will wear the victor's wreath at the last.

No one can fully discern the spiritual relations between a man and his Maker. We can only judge a tree by its fruits. From all that we could see and learn of our lamented colleague we rest assured that he kept himself "unspotted from the world."

We believe if a man die he shall live again, and that the spirit of our friend has passed into the city of everlasting peace.

His day is come, not gone;
His sun has risen, not set;
His life is now beyond
The reach of death or change,
Not ended, but begun.

Among the many lovable traits of character possessed by our colleague, who has preceded us only a short time, perhaps, to the spirit land, was his gentleness. This is no afterthought of mine or those who unite with us to-day in these sorrowful and not purely perfunctory ceremonies, but was observed often and sometimes commented on, for every man here is estimated according to his real worth and character. We would do well to lay this thought to heart.

Gentleness is the crowning virtue of man. It is the sunshine of the soul. It is the beautiful blending of many virtues. It comes from the heart and is not a product of the intellect. It is often assumed, but, like every other counterfeit, is sooner or later detected. It is the natural charm of women, but shows its true force or power in strong men who have thought well and struggled hard for their fellows. Its force is potential in the hours of sadness and affliction. It is linked with sympathy and finds an active field in the heroic struggles of the altruistic reformers of this age.

If ever you have looked on better days,
If ever been where bells have knelled to church,
If ever sat at any good man's feast,
If ever from your eyelids wiped a tear,
And know what 'tis to pity and be pitied,
Let gentleness my strong enforcement be.

In emulating the gentle virtues and shunning the weaknesses—

if he had them—of our lamented friend, let us seek to promote the welfare of those who have clothed us with grave responsibilities, and in the end deserve the just tributes we now pay to his memory.

With tender recollections of our departed colleague, we pray that peace and happiness may follow her who bears his image in her heart and binds his memory to earth.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, amid the cares and responsibilities, the triumphs and disappointments, and the changing scenes of political life, we pause a while to-day to pay a slight but appropriate tribute of respect and love to one who for six years was an honored and esteemed member of this House and a faithful Representative of his people and the State of South Carolina.

As the years pass like summer clouds, one after another of those whom we have known and esteemed in this House enter the dark valley of the shadow of death and depart to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

In accordance with the resolution of the House, we suspend to-day its order of business, and remembering the virtue, the patriotism, and the conscientious service of Dr. J. WILLIAM STOKES, we lay upon his tomb in the Palmetto State a wreath of immortelles. I did not know Dr. STOKES, Mr. Speaker, so well as his colleagues from his State, South Carolina, or so intimately as those who served upon the same committees with him, but I knew of him before my first election to Congress on account of his connection with and great interest in the rural free-delivery service. He was one of the strongest advocates of this service which has proven of such great benefit to the people who live in the country, giving to them a daily mail and newspapers, and bringing them in quick communication with the cities and towns and in closer touch with the current events of the world.

My association with Dr. STOKES in the Fifty-sixth Congress was exceedingly pleasant, and I formed a high opinion of his integrity, character, and fidelity to his trust. I served upon the committee of this House in attendance upon his funeral. A graduate of Washington and Lee University in Virginia, in 1876, and later in medicine of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, his natural inclination seemed toward public life, and his sympathies were especially with the agricultural people, the farmers of his State, whom he served for two terms as president of the State Alliance.

He was State senator, delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, Presidential elector, and a member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses. In the closing days of the Fifty-sixth Congress it was apparent to his devoted wife and his friends that his health was failing, so that the sad news of his death at his home in Orangeburg in July, 1901, soon after his entrance upon his fourth term as a member of Congress, was not wholly unexpected.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, how few of us ever expect the coming of this greatest of all changes in our human lives, the final separation from the bright scenes, the joys, the sorrows, the activities, the ambitions of the world, and our transition to another sphere of existence, borne upon and across the wide and fathomless ocean of eternity.

Whither we go, we know not. We only know that heathen as well as Christian philosophers, since the days of Socrates and Plato, have taught that death is but a transition; and we can only look up and beyond the mists and shadows which surround the dark valley into the sunshine which rests above and beyond, and with confident faith in the teachings of the divine Master exclaim:

And though from out the bourne
Of time and space
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to meet my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Those who love and serve their fellow-men may pass from the stage of action, but they still live in the affection and undying memories of their fellow-citizens; and so, Mr. Speaker, I am sure if loyalty to conviction and duty, if fidelity to trust, if Christian manhood, if service to his fellow-men can prepare a man for transition to a higher and nobler existence, and cause his memory to survive the mighty change of death, then our late colleague in this Chamber, to whom we pay tribute to-day, still lives in his work and his example.

At his home in Orangeburg, S. C., upon the streets, at the church of which he was an active and beloved member, throngs of his fellow-citizens assembled to manifest their love for him and deep grief in the loss they had sustained. He seemed to be, and he was, in the very zenith of his popularity and usefulness when the end came, and he still lives in the affections of the people of his district and State.

He has only passed from earth to some happier existence. Death for him was but transition, and we believe that in the "silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking upon the

farther shore and felt upon his wasted brow the breath of heaven's eternal morning."

There is no death! the stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! the forest leaves
Convert to life the viewless air;
The rocks disorganize to feed
The hungry moss they bear.

There is no death! the dust we tread,
Shall change beneath the summer showers,
To golden grain, or mellow fruits,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death! the leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The warm, sweet breath of May.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I always have a feeling of solemnity on occasions like this, when I realize I am in the presence of death. Great minds have traveled through life in awe at the thought of death, and Queen Elizabeth cried out, "All my possessions for a moment's time!" Burns called death "the poor man's friend," and Byron, when the end came, said: "I must sleep now." Mrs. Hemans truly proclaims:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

We can not understand it, and we will never know why here, "for now we see through a glass darkly," but by and by we shall know, "for then I shall know even as I am known." Hence "it is not all of life to live nor all of death to die." I am here to join in paying a tribute to the life and character of the Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late an honored and beloved Representative in this House from the State of South Carolina. I had not an extensive or long acquaintance with Dr. STOKES. He lived in my home city of Corinth, Miss., about twenty years ago, and was the principal of the graded schools during his residence there.

I felt highly honored when I received an invitation from his widow through the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER] to deliver an address on this occasion, and as I did not live in Corinth when Dr. STOKES resided there, I at once wrote to some prominent gentlemen there about him, and I am going to take the liberty of quoting from their replies. He was a teacher while there, and it is of that period in his life I shall especially speak. The first letter from which I quote is from Hon. Thomas E. Henry, the present mayor of Corinth. He says:

It was my pleasure to know the Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES quite intimately while he was a resident of Corinth. I was the clerk of the board of mayor and aldermen at the time he taught school here, and this gave me an opportunity to know him well. He was not only a thoroughly educated man, but a very practical one.

He was the founder of graded schools in Corinth. It was the custom when he came here to prorate the public school fund to every private school in town. He questioned the propriety as well as the legality of this practice, and in a short while had the support of the people as well as the authorities in favor of using the public fund exclusively in support of the public graded schools. He established such a reputation for honesty, integrity, conservatism, and ability that he was placed in absolute control of the entire school interests and school funds of the city, and was allowed to conduct the school according to his best judgment, and permitted to select his own faculty. He was a strict disciplinarian, but at the same time was kind and gentle, and one of the most amiable of men. He lived up to his professions in both temporal and spiritual affairs. He was a true man, an excellent teacher, an exemplary citizen, and a consistent Christian.

I now quote from a letter written me by Hon. J. M. Boone, a prominent attorney of Corinth. He says:

Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES lived here several years, and was during that time principal of our public free school. He was very competent and extraordinarily energetic. He was, I think, as progressive and persevering as any man we have ever had here in any line of work. By his ability he built up the public school interest that finds such strong hold in our city now. When he took charge here, our people did not seem to rightly appreciate the benefits of an education for their children, but never since his stay with us have I seen a disposition on the part of our people to lag in this work.

He was a consistent Christian gentleman. He possessed strong will power and was persistent in his views about his profession. I never heard a remark against his honesty of purpose or a reflection upon his daily life. His life here showed him to be a leader rather than a follower of men. He was open, frank, and candid in all his dealings. In all of his proposed public measures he never seemed to have anything to conceal, but dealt with the subject in an open, frank way, and presented his views with the utmost candor.

The following quotation is from the letter of my family physician, a most excellent and elegant gentleman, Dr. Charles M. Taylor, of Corinth. He says:

I am very glad you were requested to say something of Dr. STOKES. I went to school to him. He was a great teacher and a most excellent gentleman. He was an honest, upright man of undoubted integrity, a man who loved right and abhorred wrong, one who when mistaken had the manhood to acknowledge it; who when right had the moral and physical courage to maintain it. He was a teacher of great ability. He possessed the happy faculty of being able to impart what he knew in a forcible and pleasing way to the student. He deserved and received the good will, respect, and admiration of the pupils and patrons of the school so long as he remained in our midst without, so far as I know, a single exception. His life was such as to lead me to believe he was a devout, true, and sincere Christian.

I was, as a student, very intimate with Dr. STOKES for two years and had a most excellent opportunity to observe his "daily walk and conversation," and he was in all above criticism or reproach. I never heard him discuss religious subjects or mention God but what he did it with that becoming reverence due from the creature to the Creator, from a sinner saved by grace to his Lord and Master. His was a beautiful character, worthy of all emulation. You can not say too much of Dr. STOKES. He was a true, manly man, a perfect gentleman, an excellent citizen, and a devout Christian.

The next quotation is from the letter of Dr. Theodore Borroum, an accomplished and cultured physician of Corinth. He says:

I was too young to know much of Dr. STOKES when he lived here. I have, however, inquired of a great many citizens who did know him and who now remember him well since I received your letter asking me about him. All with one accord speak in the highest terms of him as a man, a teacher, and a Christian gentleman. He taught here something like twenty years ago and was the principal of the city schools. He was eminently successful as an educator. I am sure you may pay him the highest encomiums and not speak extravagantly of him. Corinth owes much to his wise counsel and effective work. He made his impress here for good, and the present most excellent graded schools in our city are an enduring monument to his memory and a blessing to humanity.

I have preferred to copy these letters verbatim rather than otherwise use the information brought to me by them, and having done so, I could well stop at this point, for I can pay no higher eulogy than these testimonials to the life and character of this great and good man. Here is a verification of that divine truth, "By their fruits ye shall know them." This man, wherever he lived, left his impress for good. He used well his opportunities as a teacher to rightly store the mind and soul of the young with aspirations for loftier things. There is no nobler, higher, or better calling or profession than that of teacher. He who properly instructs, guides, and directs the youth, male and female, of the country is a blessing to humanity, an honor to the world, and a coworker with our Father above.

Dr. STOKES was a success in this exalted profession, and it prepared him for wider usefulness and for greater endeavors in the field of statesmanship. He was a leader—"a voice, not an echo"—and faithfully and well did he lead onward and upward in things temporal and spiritual. To such a man life was a field of noble activity to prepare for better things by and by, and death had no terrors. The Christ said, "He that believeth on me hath everlasting life." He believed on Him, he trusted in Him, and he simply passed through the "valley of the shadow of death" out into the fuller, purer, and never-ending life in the presence of Him above. The life and character of such a man is encouraging and uplifting; the death of such a man is sublime and beautiful. In life he dispelled clouds, he scattered sunshine.

He was busy, he was useful. He continually did that which was good. He constrained people into better ways. He was sincere in all his purposes, and was not a passive influence, but an aggressive, active force. He performed his task faithfully, and has gone to his reward. His life was beautiful, and its close here and its passing through the shadows exemplified the "beauty of death." The mystery of life and the mystery of death met and blended into a transcendent light that brilliantly illuminated the pathway to that rest "beneath the shade of the trees," in the "heaven of eternal bliss." Mississippi mingles her tears with South Carolina on the grave of her honored and beloved dead, and plants a most beautiful flower which shall ever be blooming and fragrant in our memories.

With our united hearts of sympathy we offer condolence to the bereaved widow, and would comfort her with the thought, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." He rests from his labors, but his works still live; they follow him, and they are for good. "He being dead, yet speaketh," and in his works and speech he has exemplified and is exemplifying the true man, the perfect gentleman, the faithful public servant, and the devout Christian. In truthfulness we can say his life was a success, and that truthful epitaph is a "halo of glory" for any life which will not grow dim even with eternity.

His life and death in their beauty emphasized a great truth, and that truth is that no one can be truly great unless that greatness is used to advance that which is truly good. Would that all would properly realize and appreciate that truth. It contains the climax of a successful life, and without it life is a dismal and never-ending failure. One's life and death can and should always be beautiful; and it can be so by simple faith in a crucified and risen Lord, the fruits of which must be doing the best and most we can for others while on this earth and a crown of righteousness at God's right hand in the mansions above. Such was the life of the Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES.

Mourn not the dead whose lives declare
That they have nobly borne their part,
For victory's golden crown they wear,
Reserved for every faithful heart.
They rest with glory wrapped around,
Immortal on the scroll of fame;
Their works, their praises shall resound,
Their name, an everlasting name.

As life's battle ended the Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, with the

great Apostle to the Gentiles, could triumphantly exclaim: "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them that love His appearing."

He is gone, but when he departed he held—

That golden key
That opes the palace of eternity.

"He is dead, but he ever liveth," for—

He has but passed
Beyond the mist that blinds us here,
Into the newer and larger life
Of that serener sphere.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is life! There are no dead.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I can add but little to what has been said by my colleagues, and it might possibly be a sufficient eulogy upon my dear friend to say that I have come from a sick bed to be present on this occasion; but that will not satisfy in any degree my own feelings in this matter. Yea, I am almost constrained to repeat the words of a warm friend of Tom Moore, who said of him:

Were it the last drop in the well,
And I gasped upon the brink,
Ere my fainting spirit fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink.

In the gloom and sorrow that overshadows us to-day, when meditating upon the departure of our friend, these words have suggested themselves to me, and I have not other words more adequate to express my high appreciation of the noble character of the deceased in adding this humble tribute to his memory in addition to those paid him by his other colleagues.

The Grim Reaper has again visited us and taken one of our number, and according to a long-time-honored custom we are convened to-day to do honor to and pay the last tribute to one of our late associates, only yesterday with us, so to speak, who now lies with restful hands in the cold and silent grave. These occasions are always sad and solemn, giving us cause for reflection. It is a sad and mournful thought to lose any member of this House, it matters not from what State of the Union he may come. But it is sadder still when death comes closer home to us and claims as its victim one from our own State, from our own home, one of our own delegation, one of our colleagues, one of our brothers, one of our intimate friends, one with whom we have associated for years. We are all brethren in a sense, but the members of a delegation from any particular State are brethren and friends in a peculiar sense.

While a member of Congress represents the interests of all the people at large in a general way, in a more particular sense does he represent the people of his own State and district. And colleagues who have been working for days, months, and even years for the good of the people of their own State are drawn closer together and ties of friendship and fellow-feeling are thereby made that are hard indeed to break. This was the case with the South Carolina delegation toward the man whom we are attempting to speak about to-day.

A seat has been made vacant in this delegation (though now filled honorably and efficiently by a good and worthy young man, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor); a chair has been draped in mourning; a voice has been silenced; a heart has ceased to beat; a life has been cut off by which this House has lost one of its most useful members, the country one of its most ardent defenders, the people of South Carolina (the masses) one of their best and truest friends, and a most noble and devoted wife bereft of her beloved husband, whom she almost idolized and who in turn was just as devoted and mindful of her. This man was the Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, of Orangeburg, S. C., whose honor it has been to represent the Seventh district of that State from the 4th day of March, 1895, till the day of his death, which occurred on the 6th of July, 1901.

The summons from on high came and called him away from us and from the life he lived, but we are led to believe that he is now with his Master, whom he loved to serve on earth, in a more blissful field of glory and heavenly love. While living here you have only to review his record to see how well he served his country and how ably he represented the people of the Seventh district, who have ever loved and honored him in his lifetime, and who now hold sacred his memory, which will live on as long as time shall last. In giving a condensed sketch of the life of this good man I feel that I can do no better than to reproduce the short biographical sketch given of him in the Congressional Directory, as follows, being only a short outline of his illustrious career:

J. WILLIAM STOKES, of Orangeburg, was born in Orangeburg County, S. C., in 1853; was brought up to farm life, attending the ordinary schools of

his county and town until he was 19 years of age; graduated from Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in 1876, and taught school for twelve years, graduating in the meantime from Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, in medicine; in 1880 he returned to the farm, assisted in organizing the farmers, and was president of the State Farmers' Alliance two terms; was elected to the State senate in 1890; was a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, and was Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket the same year; was defeated for the Democratic nomination in the old First Congressional district in 1892 by a small majority; in 1894 was nominated without opposition in the Democratic primaries in the new Seventh Congressional district, which is nearly the same as the old First district. He received the certificate of election to the Fifty-fourth Congress, but the seat was declared vacant. At the election on November 3, 1896, he was elected to the short term of the Fifty-fourth Congress, was reelected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and also to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses.

To know Dr. STOKES well was but to love him much. It was my good fortune to know him quite intimately, having been associated with him in the State work of the Farmers' Alliance, of which he was the president, while I was State lecturer, before we came to Congress together. While he was an extremely modest and somewhat reserved man, yet at the same time, when the necessity would arise, none were more aggressive and bold, none more determined and energetic. He was possessed of a high and laudable ambition and worked his way up by energy and industry from the humblest walks of life to a seat in the United States Congress, and it may be truthfully said that during his service here he has always been ready and willing to take good care of the interests of the good people of the Seventh district, whom he had been called to represent.

He was a man of a high degree of intelligence and refinement. He was a strictly temperate and sober man, and possessed of wonderful will power and determination for one of his physical ability, being rather frail and delicate. I can now recall how often his colleagues would tell him during the last session of Congress he attended that he ought to go home and rest, but he would not. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church; naturally pious, liberal in his views as well as in his contributions; a man of firm and decided religious opinion; an all-round, earnest, useful, and zealous worker in the Master's vineyard, and it can be said that Orangeburg was draped in mourning on the day of his death.

It was my sad duty to attend his funeral, held in the Methodist Church at Orangeburg, of which he was a member, and I will never forget the large concourse of people assembled to do him honor. Well do I recall the words of the text announced by his pastor, which had been selected by himself before his death. It was part of the twelfth verse, first chapter of Paul's second epistle to Timothy, in these words:

For I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.

Oh, whence and what, if not of God, is this mystery we call mind? What is it that thinks and feels and knows and acts? Who can deny the divinity that stirs within us? He clung fast to the hand that led him, though sometimes it was in darkness, though it was sometimes in deep waters, yet he knew whom he had believed, and felt persuaded that he could and would keep all that which he had confidently committed to Him against that day.

From these impressive words the venerable pastor preached one of the most feeling funeral sermons to which I ever listened, and after it there were very few dry eyes in the vast audience. It was a solemn occasion, and as I sat there meditating upon the death of my dear friend I could but recall to mind his many noble traits of character, and to rejoice that he died the death of the righteous, and being comforted with the language of the one who wrote, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." And believing that henceforth their works survive them. The Methodist Church has sustained a great loss in the death of this good man, and while we lament we believe the good Lord has taken him to Himself in glory, and that he is now basking in the sunshine of His love.

We shall miss him, the country will miss him, the House misses him, South Carolina will feel the loss; his many friends mourn over him, his relatives look in vain for his coming, the poor will feel their loss; but most of all and beyond all he will be missed by that dear, good, noble, conscientious, and Christian woman whom it was his good fortune to woo and win for a life companion, that most estimable, highly cultivated, and refined lady who was his helpmeet, who sat opposite him at table, who presided over his lovely home, who was always with him—sometimes at the banquet, sometimes at the funeral, sometimes at the bedside of the sick, but always with him until his death, like a ministering angel. And now, in this hour of profound sorrow and bereavement, we would extend to her most of all our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. It was never my fortune to witness greater or more affectionate devotion between man and wife.

He was not blessed with any children of his own, but he was the benefactor of a great many poor children, having educated a

score of young men in his day and time. He loved and helped the children of his community.

But Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES is no more; he has gone; we are nevermore to meet him again, nor to work with him, nor to enjoy his company in this world. But let us remember that while he can not come back to us we may meet him in that happy land, if we will, where parting is no more, and where the weary are ever at rest. After all, our sorrow is heaven's joy. Our loss is his gain, for his faith in the God who rules the destiny of nations as well as individuals has enabled him to fall asleep in this world of sorrow to awake in a brighter and better land, where he can receive that welcome plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of the Lord."

While he is dead, his influence as a representative of the people still lives, and, far better than that, his example as an humble follower of his Lord and Master stands out in bold relief as a rich legacy to all those he has left behind, leading them to a realization of the saying that "It is not all of life to live, nor yet all of death to die." His many good and noble examples are well worthy of emulation by all of us, especially by the young men. Then, as we ponder over the life and character of our departed friend and colleague, who rose from the humblest walks of life by perseverance and toil to prominence, serving his people all the while honestly and faithfully and leaving them, above all things else, a noble Christian example, let us in our ambition to do something and be something in the world feel encouraged by this man's career and learn the lesson he has taught us, that—

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, quite a number of gentlemen desired to say something on this occasion, but have been unable to be present. I ask unanimous consent that members may have thirty days in which to print remarks in the RECORD on the late Representative STOKES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLIOTT). The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that leave for thirty days be granted members to print eulogies in the RECORD on the late Representative STOKES. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE CRUMP, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. APLIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tribute to the memory of Hon. ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. APLIN. Mr. Speaker, in his lifetime ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP was my friend.

The task is a sad one which devolves upon me, now that he is gone.

I know that my words are feeble but my love for him as well as my duty as his successor here impels me to pay tribute to his memory.

ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP was born in Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y., May 20, 1843.

He received his education in the public schools of Pittsford and Rochester.

When still a young man he went to Michigan and for a time lived in Allegan and Kalamazoo counties, engaged in the lumber business.

In 1881 he removed to West Bay City, where he established a sawmill and box factory, and from that time until his death he was a prominent factor in the commercial life of northern Michigan.

He made a modest beginning in business and won his way to success by the application of correct business principles, giving his personal attention to every detail of the work in hand and treating workingman and customer with equal consideration and honesty, with the result that all the people regarded him as the embodiment of manliness and integrity.

His best friends were those who knew him best—the men who worked for him in his mills.

The reason for this was that he was always their steadfast friend.

It was their friendship that finally forced him into public life.

His inclination was not in that direction.

He would have chosen to devote his energies to the great business which he had built up and to enjoy the fruits of his labors

while going quietly in and out among his neighbors, working for their interests as well as for his own, continuing the kindness, the charity, the considerate care for others which seemed inseparable from him.

He would have chosen not to take upon himself the cares of public office, whose exactions he realized would break in upon the quiet of his pleasant home life and require him to give up much of the time which he would rather spend with the members of his family whom he loved so well.

No man was ever more blessed in his home life than was ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP.

With a loving wife who had been his true helpmeet in sunshine and shadow, who had stood by him and bravely battled with him through the early hardships of his business career, with many sons and loving daughters about him, he was fortunate indeed.

When, however, his neighbors drafted him into the public service, he obeyed the call.

He was elected and reelected alderman of his ward; elected and reelected mayor of his city.

The same energy, the same thoughtfulness of others, the same fidelity to details, the same rugged honesty which had won success for him in business he applied in the discharge of his public duties.

He was no man's man.

He was faithful all the time to the interests of all the people.

He worked with as strict fidelity over the seemingly small requirements of his position as alderman as he did afterwards in doing the people's will as mayor and as Congressman.

He never shirked a duty and he never failed.

When in 1894 he was nominated for Representative in Congress he was of course elected, notwithstanding the large adverse majority which confronted his party in the district at the beginning of the campaign.

Four times he was chosen by the people of the Tenth Congressional district of Michigan to represent them upon this floor.

That he served them well the record proves.

He was here here during critical times.

Thoroughly grounded in the principles of the Republican party, he steadfastly maintained those principles while he was a member of the House of Representatives.

Those who served with him here have told me that his influence was exerted and his vote was cast always seriously, conscientiously, patriotically.

He believed in what he did and did it because he believed it was the right thing to do.

That his people approved his course they attested by their votes time and time again.

He loved his people and he never failed them.

They knew him and they trusted him implicitly.

It is now a year lacking only five days since he died.

Bravely had he fought for many months against the malady which had taken hold on him, but his courage did not avail.

On the 1st day of May, 1901, in his beautiful home in West Bay City, his loved ones at his bedside, the light of his life went out.

The impending separation had brought sincerest grief both to him and to them, but both he and they were "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" and an abiding faith which looked forward with hope and confidence to a happy reunion "beyond the grave in the breaking light of the resurrection morn."

On the afternoon of May 3 we laid him to rest in Elmwood Cemetery.

Thousands of his friends—the high and low, rich and poor, young and old—gathered at his home and followed his remains to the "silent city."

About his grave they stood, bowed down with grief, no eye undimmed, all hearts oppressed, and yet all those mourning ones gave voiceless but sincere expression, more plainly than could words have done, to the pride they felt in the fact that ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP had been their friend.

He is not dead, this good man whom we mourn,
Though out of sight and hearing he has gone;
He lives, removed from earthly care and ill,
With stronger, holier, power to bless us still.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, a portion of this day has been set apart, by the action of this House, to pay tribute of respect to the life, character, and public services of the Hon. ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, of Michigan.

I would be untrue to my warm friendship for him in his lifetime and to my admiration for his ability and success if I did not briefly on this occasion set forth some of his characteristics which have most deeply impressed me.

My acquaintance with him began after my election to the Fifty-fourth Congress, to which we both came as new members.

Some men carry with them constantly a presence that invites your confidence, a demeanor that demands your respect, a simplicity that wins your love. Such was the man in whose memory we have this day met and to whom no words of mine can pay fitting tribute. No eulogy here pronounced can satisfy the high demands of those who were nearest to him and those who knew him best during his lifetime.

Mankind is measured by what they accomplish. Fortunately, under our system of government the pathway of advancement, either along commercial or political lines, is open to the most humble youth born on American soil if he has the will to do, the capacity to acquire, and the soul to dare. No matter how lowly his early environments, he may aspire to and reach the highest level in the field of usefulness and success, and take front rank in the political or business world.

While the pathway is open to all, it is only those who merit success by their industry, energy, and perseverance who will be permitted to tread this pathway to the highest honors in any field of usefulness.

Thus we judge that the successful man has earned his promotions by the presence of those qualities of mind and heart which merit any distinction he may acquire. Men are loved and esteemed for what they are. Men's virtues are the rays of a higher life shining out from the soul. These virtues prompt to deeds of benevolence, acts of friendship "which are most wonderfully kind," but such acts make the man what he is and prompts the love and esteem in which some are held, no matter how humble in capacity the man may be or how high a genius he may possess.

Mr. CRUMP was born of the middle class, of that sturdy English stock which has made the history of the British Isles the world's history for more than two centuries, and which carried the cross of St. George on every sea and made her flag respected and feared on every land.

His father and mother came from England to the United States in 1842 and settled near Rochester, N. Y., where Congressman CRUMP was born.

He inherited from his parents that reverence for good things; that spirit of nobility, the very grandeur of a noble and upright life; that hatred of meanness which despises dishonesty; that reverence for the truth which is a crown of honor to a perfect manhood; and these traits of character dominated his existence from the days of his boyhood until the close of his life.

Armed with only a meager education, obtained at that early day in our public schools, with no endowment except such as nature had given him in a clear intellect, strong arms, and a courage that never falters, he started out to win his own way in the world before he had yet passed the years of his youth.

I shall not attempt to give a history of his life, nor to follow him in his struggles from an apprentice boy to the time he so honorably and so ably represented his district in Congress, but, rather, will call the attention to the House to some of the traits of his character which have most deeply impressed me.

He loved his home and sought to make his home lovable. He was a tender and an affectionate father, a loving and devoted husband. In his home was constant sunshine, purity, and peace. He was congenial and popular with his neighbors; trusted as a friend, admired as a citizen, and relied upon as an adviser. This is witnessed by the fact of his having been elected alderman of his ward; elected and reelected mayor of his city, and four times having been chosen as a Representative of his district in Congress by constantly increasing majorities.

He was true to his family, true in places of public trust, and greater than all he was true to himself and true to his convictions of right and wrong.

He was generous, public-spirited, and patriotic; his gifts often exceeding his means, and his devotion to public duty often taking his time and means, which he could ill afford to spare from his private affairs.

He was essentially patriotic. He was loyal to his city, to his State, and to his country.

His friendships once formed were abiding, and no man need ever be ashamed to claim his friendship. When at home the rich and the poor, the exalted or the lowly, the laborer in his mill, or the highest official, found in him a wise counselor, a worthy and a sincere friend.

As a member of this body he was active, industrious, faithful, and useful. He thought clearly, and never betrayed, in the slightest degree, the confidence imposed in him by his constituents. He pretended to no oratory, but could present his views clearly and distinctly. Oratory is a desirable adjunct to a legislator, but good business capacity, honesty, and vigilance in the discharge of public duties are the most valuable and essential attributes to a successful and desirable legislator. The real value of a member of this body lies not so much in his oratorical ability as to his clearness of vision, his information on public affairs, the compass of his intellect, his integrity, his willingness and his

capacity to devote every energy to the interests of his constituents and his country; and herein is to be found the greatest strength of Mr. CRUMP.

The confidence which his character and his untiring energy inspired gave confidence to his constituency and gave him a wide influence upon this floor.

He was as practical in the conduct of public affairs as he was in his business methods at home.

The kindness of his nature was an ever-present consciousness to those who met him in daily life, whether at home, surrounded by his family and neighbors, or in this Hall. Some men are a perpetual benediction to those with whom they come in contact, and every smile is a cheer and every word an encouragement.

The comments of the public press of his district and his State are eloquent tributes to the husband, the father, the man, the citizen, the public-spirited benefactor, and the legislator.

The Bay City Times-Press said:

He seemed to be a man of the people. He had a faculty of drawing men to him. He was a worker in Congress, and accomplished for his district what many others could not do. He was a warm friend of the Administration, and political favors that he asked, if they were just, were given to him. He was always genial and good natured, and no matter a man's condition, he always gave him a hearing, and his petitions due consideration. He was a friend of the old soldier, and it was his aim to see that deserving ones throughout his district were awarded just pensions.

Mr. CRUMP was a successful business man, a person of good morals and sterling integrity. When he gave his word, it could be depended upon. Politically he was not a partisan, and in his dealings with his constituents he cast politics completely aside. No man having passed to the great beyond ever received a greater tribute of respect from the people of this city than did ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP yesterday when the last services were held over his remains. For several hours before the time of the funeral the house was visited by people anxious to pay their last tribute to one whom they knew so well, even though all did not enjoy his personal acquaintance.

As the time for the funeral services drew near, the house was filled with friends and business and political associates. Every house on Midland street was closed during the hour of the funeral, and the schools were closed for the afternoon. Mr. CRUMP was a conspicuous man, too, for his home relations. He loved his home. It was his palace, the strength of his life. It was there that he found his greatest consolation, there that he found the inspiration and the strength to do. He was a man among men, but was the happiest when making those nearest to him happy. His last thoughts were of his home, and his favorite song was "Home, Sweet Home."

The Detroit Free Press said:

Congressman ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, of the Tenth district, was one of the safest men the State has had in Congress for several years. He never was and never aspired to be a practical or professional politician in the modern acceptance of these terms. His enterprise, honesty, and business success caused his home people to place him in one position of trust after another, until the honors thus conferred culminated in a seat in Congress. Had the majority in that body been made up of men of like conceptions of duty to the people there would have been a business-like administration of affairs and a consequent gain to the masses. Within the scope of his opportunities he did his work well as a Representative, and the appreciation of his people was attested by his continuance in office with increased majorities. His business line had been lumber, and his business monument is one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the United States. In private life he was a man deserving of the many friends that he made and of the prosperity that he enjoyed.

The Oscoda Press said:

Congressman ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP was a plain man. He attained eminence by ability and hard work, being noted for his energy and push, accompanied by fair and honest dealing, and having the respect of all with whom he came in contact. For thirty years a large employer of labor, he never had a strike nor any difficulty with his workmen.

The Coleman Independent said:

In the death of Congressman CRUMP the people of this district have lost an earnest, conscientious Representative, one who was ever ready to do anything in his power for the people he represented. As a friend he was most loyal, and throughout the district, during his long career as Congressman, he made many personal friends, who learned to respect and admire him for his many noble qualities, and his death has brought deep regret to all.

The Bay City Tribune said:

Bay City people knew Congressman CRUMP as a big-hearted, whole-souled, progressive, and broad-minded man. Companionable in his dealings with his fellows, of inflexible integrity and well-grounded principles, he was a man among men. The community sorrows in his death.

In his public service he was keenly alive to the interests of his constituents. A thorough-going American, his career was marked by rugged devotion to the welfare of his people and loyalty to what he conceived to be the better policies for the greater number of the citizens of the nation. No discredit attaches to any of his public acts.

The Tribune joins with those who will lament the death of ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP. Upon his coffin is placed the tribute deserved by his life, and tenders the family of the dead citizen and legislator the sincere condolence of an entire community.

The Alpena Evening News said:

In the death of Congressman CRUMP northern Michigan loses one of her most honored and respected citizens. No public man in Michigan has been so kindly spoken of by the press of Michigan as was the late ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP. The people looked upon him as a business man rather than a politician, and it is generally conceded that it was to his credit to be so compared.

Concerning Mr. CRUMP's religious views I know but little. A man's professions are not always the fairest judgment of his character or faith. Judging him from his life and works, the atmosphere of his daily living, he most fairly represented the true spirit and teachings of the Great Master—that spirit of charity for all mankind "which suffereth long and is kind, which thinketh not of himself, but of the welfare and happiness of

others"—that unselfishness which shines like a star in the heavens and marks the true spirit of Christian living; that love of God's creatures which shuts out greed and selfishness and envy and malice. There was no room in his great heart for jealousy, which warps the intellect, stifles friendship, and dwarfs every kindly impulse to do good unto others.

He sat in judgment on no man; he imputed evil to none. If not a professor, he was a possessor of those great virtues which adorn the Christian name, and which has lifted the world up to the great plane of the brotherhood and fraternity of the human race, which is the nearest approach to Divinity.

I was present at his burial and saw the great concourse of people who, with bowed heads, followed his remains to their last resting place. There no one asked his creed. He had left as his creed the flowers of love and charity scattered all along his pathway of life, and men and women and little children of all creeds came and stood over his grave and gave it the tribute and gentle benediction of their tears. The world is better for his having lived in it.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Speaker, we have met to note the passage of a human life, to pay a sincere tribute of respect and esteem to one who was once a companion of our daily life.

It is fitting that we should lay aside for a time the ordinary transaction of the public business and present for general good those ennobling lessons we have learned from one who "no longer lists to war's alarms or pulsates with feeling when the pleasing notes of the harp strike the strings of perfect harmony." It is meet and proper that in this hour, so fittingly given for this purpose, we should perpetuate the glories of that life, now ended, and place upon the permanent records of this body our tribute of love.

ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP represented in this body, as in his entire life, those traits of sturdy, steadfast manhood which never rise to brilliant, lightning flashes, but shine on and shine ever by tireless endeavor and never-failing faithfulness.

It was not given to him to stir the echoes of this Chamber by spoken word, nor by flashing wit to hold enthralled the minds of his fellow-men. His part was of a different sort, but not less noble nor of less enduring worth. He left a record of honest, sterling merit so deeply graven on the memory and lives of his fellows that nothing but death can efface it. He has left shining examples of manhood that will have an effect on our lives so long as we shall remain upon earth, and, if faithful, shall go down, through their influence on us, to those who follow after. No man is so poor in results but that some word or act lives after him in the minds of his friends to influence them, and, through them, for good or otherwise all those with whom they come into contact.

Particularly rich in lessons of good was the life and influence of my late colleague.

If deeds of kindness can make life a success then Mr. CRUMP's life was singularly successful and happy, for he ever labored to do justly by others. That great, kindly personality did not deeds of evil; that rugged mind never harbored even thought of evil toward his fellow-men, and that warm, generous heart ever beat in true unison with charity, the queen of the graces, in thought, word, and action, and refused to see evil in others, or seeing appearance of evil refused to believe that good was not somewhere hidden.

Mr. CRUMP's course in this House, as in every walk of life, was such that no man ever pointed the finger of objection nor of censure to a single act of his, and in his reply to that mandate of the Supreme Master of the Universe, which all of us must some time hear, he cheerfully laid aside the armor of battle and with fortitude and humility passed from earth to that better land "where the weary be at rest."

Of no one more than Mr. CRUMP could it be said, in the language of the proverb, "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings." He did with his might what his hands found to do, and no one ever doubted where our companion would be found when duty sounded its clarion call and conscience pointed the path.

He never faltered in the faith of his fathers, and when fidelity to principle clashed with selfish, personal interests there was no hesitancy, no backward glances of regret, nor wavering from the line which duty marked.

Possessing the rich heritage of birth, a mind of unusual discernment of right and wrong; trained from boyhood that there was but one way, and that to follow the straight and narrow path, "though rough the way and coarse the fare," he not only lived those precepts in his daily life, of every hour and every year, but so lived them that they shone through his every action and reflected their luster and their influence upon us and all who knew him. To him the pathway was ever clear and the beams of God's directing light illumined the path and inspired his hopes and deeds.

Few knew him as a deep student of the "Book of Books," yet

such he was, and in his travels from home he was never without his well-kept copy for constant perusal.

Here in the House we ever knew where to find him, and I doubt if any man was more often at his post of duty, in committee or on the floor, than our late colleague. None ever had need to ask as to Mr. CRUMP. He had ingrained in his sturdy nature that old-fashioned notion that he was here for a definite purpose, to represent those who sent him, and that it was his duty to be here at all times and to keep the faith, as he understood it. Richly possessed with that God-given attribute of "uncommon common sense," he went his way in peace and contentment with all the world, ever satisfied when he had done the best he could do, and always contented if he met the commendation of his own conscience.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, again have we assembled for the purpose of paying due and proper respect to the memory of a deceased member. The death of ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, the Representative from the Tenth Congressional district of Michigan, was a loss not only to the State of Michigan, but to the country as well. His advancement in public life was the inevitable sequence of his commercial career. Born in New York in May, 1843, he grew to manhood amid surroundings and in a society which developed his best characteristics and laid the foundation for an honorable and successful future. With keen and discerning eye he discovered the possibilities for advancement in the developing West, and in 1881 he removed to Bay City, Mich., where he resided until the time of his death.

He took with him to his new home an honest purpose to succeed, an earnest intention to do right, a conscientious determination to so conduct himself as to merit the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and of his associates. His determination to remove from the land of his birth to a newer and more rapidly developing section of the country was the best evidence of his ambitious spirit and his firm purpose to make the most of the opportunities which came to him. He at different times occupied public positions in his city and State, and was first elected to the National Congress in 1894. His reelection in 1896, 1898, and 1900 is strong evidence of the respect and confidence imposed in him by his constituents, and we, who know of his work here, can cheerfully testify to the fact that the confidence of his constituents was not misplaced.

His death was particularly sad to me by reason of the fact that I had been associated with him on the Committee on Railways and Canals and had become quite intimate with him on account of that relationship. In committee he was always genial, kind, and considerate; always conscientious and honest; always ready to perform any duty imposed upon him, no matter how onerous; always striving to perfect proposed legislation, so that the rights of the citizen and the best interests of all the people would be subserved.

Probably one of the strongest temptations which beset a member of this House is the desire to secure legislation which will be of direct and positive benefit to his constituents. Sometimes he is strongly tempted to secure legislation which may be only for the benefit of his constituents. I believe the great majority of the members of this House earnestly try to represent their constituents and to vote upon important legislation as their constituents desire them to do. A member must not forget, however, that he is not here solely for the purpose of securing legislation for his constituents. While he directly represents the people of a certain district and is expected to do that which will meet with their approval, yet in the higher, broader sense he is the representative of all the people and is equally bound to support legislation which he believes will be for the benefit of the whole country.

We who are honored with membership in this House are charged with the responsibility of not only so discharging our duty as to reflect honor upon those who have sent us here, but as well so that the nation as a whole may be benefited. While I honor the Representative who earnestly strives to reflect the wishes of his constituents, yet I more highly honor him who recognizes the fact that we are not here solely to secure legislation for our immediate locality, but are charged with legislating for a great people—citizens of a great country. I have been lead to make this suggestion because in paying my tribute to the memory of Representative CRUMP I want to say that in my opinion no member of this House ever tried more honestly and earnestly to fulfill his high duty to all the people than did he; that no member ever tried more earnestly to secure the passage of measures which would be of benefit to the whole country and to all the people of the country than did he.

While he faithfully represented his district, and while he always kept in mind the wishes of his constituents, yet, so far as I know, when it came to a question of the welfare of the country, the country that he loved and honored, he was always found upon its side striving to do his whole duty in promoting its welfare. Such men leave their imprint upon the records of the

country. Such men build not for themselves, but for those who come after them, and the country will always cherish the memory of those who have devoted their energy and their talents to the advancement of its best interests.

I had the honor to be appointed as a member of the committee to represent this House at the funeral of Representative CRUMP. Absence from home prevented my receiving the notice of such appointment in time to reach West Bay City in time for the funeral. I regret this, as I should have been glad to have joined with the members of the Michigan delegation and with others, who gathered at the home of Mr. CRUMP and who stood reverently by his grave bowing their heads in token of their appreciation of his worth. I should have esteemed it an honor to have been able to have dropped upon his grave a sprig of evergreen as a token of my friendship for him and in memory of his kindly conduct toward me.

He has passed on. He has gone to "that realm from which no traveler ever returns." He has solved the mysteries of that "great unknown," concerning which we know so little. He has left behind a family who deeply mourn his death and toward whom we, his friends, extend most generously our sympathy. He left behind a large circle of friends and associates, of brothers in societies of different names, all of whom will not soon forget his many kindly attentions, his deeds of generosity, his words of welcome and of praise—who will not soon forget the example of his noble life and sterling qualities. They are the richer because of their fellowship with him. They are the better because of their association with him. Thus can it be truthfully said, he did not live nor did he die in vain. His life and character stand as beacon lights, pointing the way to an honorable career for those who believe in honesty, in morality, in justice.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Speaker, this day has been set apart as a mark of respect for the memory of two of our distinguished colleagues. The South and the North unite in paying tribute to faithful public officials with whom we have had the honor to serve.

South Carolina brings its garland of flowers and bestows upon her honored son well-merited praise.

Michigan publicly manifests its deep sorrow over the death of an able, conscientious, and lovable character, represented in the attractive personality of ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP.

We entered Congress together strangers to this great and limitless field of public activity. We early found consolation in one another, and the disappointments which beset this work were easier to bear because of his lovable counsel and his unperturbed disposition. I love to think of him here in this historic Chamber, quietly, modestly performing his duty with no thought of personal aggrandizement or vainglory; kind, thoughtful, and indulgent; generous, manly, and independent in thought and in action, he was a worthy Representative, an honor to his district, his State, and his country.

I never knew him to say an unkind word of any man, and when sickness came upon him he carried his heavy burden alone without complaining; and even those most intimately associated with him here did not realize that the citadel of his life had been attacked by unrelenting and incurable disease.

He met his fate with sturdy heroism, sublime courage, and splendid faith.

We are richer because of his friendship, and Michigan is proud of his untarnished name. He has contributed to the lofty character of our citizenship, and his memory will long linger among us as a delightful benediction.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, "while we are reasoning concerning life it is gone."

The last time I saw Mr. CRUMP alive was near the close of the last Congress.

He was then in feeble health, but still hopeful.

When next I saw him he was lying in state in a bank of flowers at his home at West Bay City, with the afternoon sunlight of a May day shining across the coffin where he lay waiting for the silence of the grave.

The glory of spring was in the air. Nature was beginning over again, but springtime and autumn, seedtime and harvest were alike to him.

"Life was over and the man was dead."

Whether he had reached the beginning of knowledge or the end there was no sign.

In the calendar of the infinite without beginning and without end, where our uttermost past is but current history, human life seems small and human events insignificant.

Into the mouth of one of his characters, Tolstoi puts these words:

In the infinity of time, matter, space, an organic cell forms—lasts a moment, perishes—that cell is myself.

It is singular about this cell, though. Whether we accept the

Old Testament version of creation or not, still it is true that this "organic cell" has dominion over all the rest of creation.

This "organic cell" has made the sea a highway, tunneled mountains, and annihilated time and space.

Through the avenues of its five senses it has solved something of the mystery of time, matter, and space around it.

If it had more means of perception doubtless more would be perceived.

There were solar systems before Copernicus worked out his theory; there was gravitation before Newton took a hint from the falling apple, and there was electricity before it flashed down Franklin's kite string, but man had not perceived these things.

The truth has always existed, but man has not always been able to perceive the truth. Man's ability to perceive the truth has changed from generation to generation. It would be foolish to suppose there is nothing left to be discovered.

Around us always is an unknown universe. We emerge from it on one side, cross the stage of life, and disappear into it on the other side. It is not difficult to believe that what we call death is but a continuance and transition, although we can not prove it by reasoning.

This makes the "organic cell" sublime; makes life an opportunity; makes the hopes, passions, poetry, logic, and all the lower traits of man that minister to them of tremendous importance.

And so, when we stand by the open grave, where all artificial human distinctions sink into insignificance, the question is, What of the man? What sort of personality has this "organic cell" taken on?

It is certain we can take nothing away with us unless it be what we are. And although the mental and physical feebleness of senility puzzles the logic of those who believe in the theory of progression, still unless there be progression the discipline which makes us what we are would seem illogical, and all our fights with beasts at Ephesus and beasts within us would seem a cruel farce.

After a man dies the statutes of descent and distribution and the probate court take care of his possessions.

As to his position in history, that depends on whether he has been conspicuous enough to catch the historian's eye, and after he has caught the historian's eye his position depends a good deal on the mental bias of the historian.

We are not historians here. Like Marc Antony: "I only speak right on; I tell you that which you yourselves do know."

I liked Mr. CRUMP while living, and I honor his memory now that he is dead.

What I have to say of him I say with candor, just as I know he would like to have me say it, just as I would like to have him speak of me if I were there and he here.

He was an honest gentleman, incapable of littleness. He never tried to collect dividends from friendship. He was always generous, charitable, true, and modest. He always spoke kindly of others. He never kept a private rack whereon to break the reputations of his acquaintances.

He never made conversation out of the misfortunes of others. He bought no pleasure with another's pain. His word always informed you what he meant to do. He never tried to be somebody else. He never had two sets of opinions, one ostensible, the other real.

He was not a showy man. He was destitute of the art of duplicity or of posing. He was without affectation. We always knew where to find him, and we all liked him.

His heart was big and kind.

As Thoreau once said of John Brown, "He might have left a Greek accent slanting the wrong way, but he would have righted up a fallen man."

He had no craft of rhetoric.

He expressed himself more in deeds than words, but he had strong literary leanings.

He admired Burns not for the purpose of giving himself a literary tone, but because he found in Burns the winged expression of his own feeling.

In his earlier years he had been a millwright and builder. He had upon his hands the honorable scars of his earlier occupation.

He remembered the way by which he had come and sympathized with his fellow-man along the way. He never tried to put up a barrier of false dignity. The people felt that he was one of them.

Later in life he became the employer of labor in large industries, and the men who worked for him were always his friends. He was a successful man in what the world calls success. He had acquired property and worldly position. He held his way with honor and fair dealing to the end.

In days of old it is said there were historians who wrote as they were bribed. Of one Paulus Jovius it was said that he kept a "bank of lies." "To those who paid him liberally he assigned a noble pedigree and illustrious deeds; those who paid nothing he villified and blackened."

In modern political life we sometimes see things analogous to

Paulus Jovius's bank of lies, but when a man is gone the tongues of those who can neither gain nor lose by praise or detraction are silent.

In the presence of death all the littleness, meanness, innuendo, sycophancy, and tinsel glorification which frequently hover around a political career fade away, and the reputation of the dead stands for what it is.

In the presence of death crowns are but yellow metal and purple robes but food for moths.

Men take on their true proportions in the republic of the grave, no matter what their tombstones say.

Judged by the Sermon on the Mount, judged by the Ten Commandments, judged by eternal standards, ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP will bear the judgment well.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, when the hammer fell closing the mortal career of ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, Representative from the Tenth Congressional district of Michigan, it marked the end of the active life of a good man. And goodness, after all, is the supreme test. Wherever in life we find a great man, a man truly great, who leaves a lasting mark upon his day and time, we find a good man. And such was Mr. CRUMP, upon whose life and character we meet this day to place a meager estimate in enduring form in the records of this House.

From memory's rich storehouse we recall the tender eye, the beaming face, the warm hand pressure, the mellow voice, the form of ease and grace, the manly man, who wrought mightily for his district, his State, and the nation. Loved by friends, honored by neighbors, and respected by all, he left a cherished memory. He lived without a foe and died without an enemy, yet in every call upon him he did a man's part.

Early in life he came to Michigan and saw at once in her inland seas, surrounding her like a zone of beauty, which draw the frosts from the air, so that the breezes fall soft as Eden on the peach, the apple, the grape, and the pear; he saw her wealth of primeval forests, her mines, richer in enduring wealth than the diamond fields of South Africa and the mines of Galconda combined; he saw her great water power, with strength sufficient to turn the machinery of a continent, salt wells which might supply the world, a soil that yields bountifully to the touch of the farmer, a climate that stimulates toil; he saw in prophetic vision Michigan some day to be the world's workshop; he saw her schools, her university, her churches at every turn of the road, and here he came to live and to thrive. He watched the growth of the State, and with proud confidence saw and told of her future. He put the plummet line upon her matchless resources and watched with patience for her development. Her lakes were his friends, her forests were his companions. The humming machinery of her mills was music rare to him, for above the anthem he saw happy homes.

He would not have us say much, but such a life must not pass without notice. What I shall say to-day I would say in words as simple as his nature, as sincere as my affection for him to whose memory we pay brief tribute.

His work was without bluster. He went straight to the point, and so many times he won where others would have failed. He grew up from the ranks of the common people. He stole into our affection as a gentle May, as the birds mate, as the flowers open; his kindness came as comes the song of the bird, as comes the fragrance of flowers. There was no one to smooth his pathway in life and make it easy; he wrought for himself and for all about him. He had to work for all he had. He was a student in the great workshop of human toil. He had that rare distinctive gift, God's best gift to man, common sense, common sense instructed, common sense instructed by experience. He did kind deeds almost by stealth; he was as artless as a child, yet in the things he stood for he was as unyielding as flint and true as steel—true in his devotion to principle, in his absorbing love of truth, in his integrity of mind. With courage undaunted he waged the battle of life without a helping hand and won with full measure of success.

Wealth did not narrow him. He had all the advantages of poverty without the burden of it. He grew up among those who struggled, sharing their common lot. He held the most boundless of gifts, better far than great riches—a strong body, a healthy mind, good nature, a gentle spirit, a manly ambition. I count it good fortune that a boy is born poor, for, after all, this world is governed in mind and in morals by those who must toil to win; by those gifts of mind and character best disciplined under the pressure of poverty and work.

He looked the world in the eye. Frank and true, the people knew just where to find him; he concealed nothing.

Socially, he was bashful; a modest, lovable man. A fonder husband, a tenderer father, never lived, and he had ample reward in the unabated love of wife and children.

How aptly we may say with little Nell:

When I die put something near me that loved the light and had the sky above it all ways.

I can not do better than to quote a poem which expresses the controlling sentiment of his life:

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn in the place of their self-content. There are souls like stars that dwell apart in a fellowless firmament. There are pioneer souls that blaze their way where highways never ran; But let me live by the side of the road and be a friend of man.

I watch from my house by the side of the road, by the side of the highway of life,

The men who press on with the ardor of hope and those who fall faint with the strife;

But I turn not aside for their smiles or their tears—both parts of an infinite plan—

Just let me live by the side of the road and be a friend of man.

Just let me live by the side of the road where the race of men go by;

They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong, wise, foolish, and so am I.

Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat or hurl the cynic's ban;

Just let me live by the side of the road and be a friend of man.

He knelt at the shrine of the people, and they knighted him and crowned him with a crown more lasting and enduring than all of earth's richest diadems, an affectionate regard and high esteem of all who knew him. And now that the book is closed, the account made up, we may say that he had the best of all rewards—the feeling that he played a man's part in the affairs of his time and left a name and a memory which wife and children will reverence and cherish.

I shall always hold it a fortunate circumstance in my life that I was permitted to enjoy his friendship.

Humbly I pay this meager tribute to his memory. He lived well a life of usefulness, of honorable distinction, of worthy example.

We of the Christian faith believe that the power he laid down here he has taken up over there; that he has passed from attainment here to higher attainment over there; from conquest here to larger conquest over there; from love here to richer love over there; from faith here to stronger faith over there. He sleeps the sleep of the just.

We peer beyond the shadows, but we can not see; and yet the cable of human hope carries on the evangile of our faith, and over it is carried our message of love to those who have passed beyond, and to the living comes back the faith that cheers us all.

Mr. APLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general leave to print eulogies on the late Representative CRUMP be granted for thirty days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP). The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that general leave to print eulogies on the late Representative CRUMP be granted for thirty days. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolution already adopted and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House will now adjourn.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes) the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. McCLEARY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 14019) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, accompanied by a report (No. 1790); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MUDD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3208) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to refund certain license taxes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1791); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13879) to remove the charge of desertion against James Denney—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 12519) granting a pension to Hugh McFadden—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 14018) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCLEARY, from the Committee on Appropriations: A bill (H. R. 14019) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 14020) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 14021) to supplement an act of Congress approved February 22, 1899, entitled "An act for the relief of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 14022) to prevent interstate telegraph and telephone lines being used to promote gambling—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 186) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the beginning and ending of the Presidential, Vice-Presidential, and Congressional terms—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: A resolution (H. Res. 225) requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of contracts relating to public building now being constructed in the city of Chicago—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MERCER: A resolution (H. Res. 227) providing for the consideration of H. R. 14081—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A resolution (H. Res. 228) to refer H. R. 4491 to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 14023) granting an increase of pension to D. Miller Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 14024) granting an increase of pension to John R. Curry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 14025) granting a pension to George H. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14026) granting an increase of pension to Israel Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14027) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Winfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14028) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Botner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 14029) granting a pension to Livingston E. Lansing—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 14030) granting an increase of pension to John H. Divoll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 14031) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wade—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14032) granting a pension to Gustav Jansen—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 14033) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14034) granting a pension to Lucinda Matkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS: A bill (H. R. 14035) granting a pension to Joseph Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14036) granting a pension to Jesse Elmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14037) granting an increase of pension to James F. Hackney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14038) for the relief of the legal representatives of Asa Hays, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14039) to correct the military record of James Westbrook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 14040) granting a pension to Frederick F. Murtagh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 14041) for the relief of the legal

representatives of B. J. Young, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 14042) granting an increase of pension to George W. Edgington—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14043) granting a pension to John B. Baughman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 14044) for the relief of Gustavus A. Balzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 14045) granting an increase of pension to William W. Dennis—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolution of Polish Society No. 12, of Braddock, Pa., favoring the erection of a statue to the late Brigadier-General Count Pulaski at Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolutions of Holbrook Lodge, No. 378, Locomotive Firemen, McKees Rocks, Pa.; United Mine Workers No. 1589, of Arnold, and 558, of McDonald, Pa., favoring an educational test for restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BATES: Resolutions of Lake City Lodge, No. 462, Locomotive Firemen, of Erie, and Union No. 167, of Meadville, Pa., in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Lodge No. 199, of Erie, and No. 435, of Albion, Pa., Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Central Labor Union of Meadville, and Lake City Lodge, No. 462, of Erie, Pa., favoring an educational restriction on immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petitions of H. S. Westbrook and sundry farmers and dairymen in the State of Nebraska, favoring House bill 9206—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of citizens of Witts Springs, Ark., Dallas, Tex., and Buchanan, Mich., in favor of House bill 7475, for additional homesteads—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Omaha Commercial Club, for the enactment of irrigation legislation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of the same club, of Omaha, Nebr., against the publication by the Government of trade secrets—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Carpenters' Union No. 113, Lincoln, Nebr., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of executive committee of the Philadelphia Milk Shippers' Union, for the passage of the new clean margarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CONRY: Resolution of Polish-American citizens of Boston, Mass., favoring the erection of a statue to the late Brigadier-General Count Pulaski at Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolutions of Bay State Lodge, No. 73, of Worcester, Mass.; Locomotive Firemen, and Division No. 122, Railway Conductors, Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of the Grosvenor anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Boards of Trade of Springfield, Somerville, Framingham, Brockton, and Worcester, and Massachusetts State Board, in favor of a permanent exposition at Shanghai—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Resolutions of Neches Queen Lodge, No. 590, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Beaumont, Tex., favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Carpenters' Union No. 1023, of Orange, Tex., favoring Chinese exclusion—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: Petition of E. M. Coats & Co. and 53 other citizens of Springfield, Mass., in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Resolution of Labor Union No. 1410, of Winslow, Ind., favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., in favor of House bill 10793—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOY: Resolution of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., relating to enlisted men competing with civilians of any trade, etc.—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Charles Wade for increase of pension, to accompany House bill 14030—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN: Resolutions of Carpenters' Unions Nos. 169 and

903, of East St. Louis, Ill., favoring the continued exclusion of Chinese laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Hy. P. Stumpf, of New Hanover, and others; Ed. N. Herman and others, of New Athens; D. F. Miller and others; George Talbert and others, of Smithton, Ill., favoring House bill 9206—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Resolutions of Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union, of Norfolk, and Lodge No. 441, Association of Machinists, Portsmouth, Va., favoring restrictive legislation on immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PALMER: Petitions of Mine Workers' Union No. 1507, of Eckley, and No. 8914, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Street Railway Union No. 164 and Plumbers' Union No. 147, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Polish Young Men's Alliance of Glen Lyon and Society No. 47 of Nanticoke, Pa., favoring the erection of a statue to the late Brigadier-General Count Pulaski at Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. REID (by request): Paper to accompany House bill 5240, being proof of the service of Capt. Jeff Williams's company—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SKILES: Petition of Core Makers' Union No. 90, of Mansfield, Ohio, favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of the Waterbury Business Men's Association, of Waterbury, Conn., relative to railroads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Papers in support of House bill 14043 granting a pension to John B. Banghman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Resolutions of Machinists' Lodge No. 127, Locomotive Firemen's Lodge No. 98, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 198, all of Ogden; Railway Trainmen's Lodge No. 888, and Locomotive Engineers' Lodge No. 222, of Salt Lake, Utah, favoring an educational qualification for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers in support of House bill granting a pension to James J. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 28, 1902.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. FAIRBANKS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of books and papers not needed in the transaction of public business and of no permanent value to the Department; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers, and ordered to be printed.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON TRANSIT COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports for the years 1900 and 1901 of the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company of Maryland; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

G. FINLEY SMITH.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of G. Finley Smith, administrator of David Smith, deceased, v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

A bill (H. R. 5111) granting an increase of pension to James G. Bowland; and

A bill (H. R. 5711) granting an increase of pension to James R. Brockett.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 1964) to provide for a light-house keeper's dwelling, Ecorse range-light station, Detroit River, in the State of Michigan;

A bill (H. R. 2063) amending an act creating the middle district of Pennsylvania;

A bill (H. R. 5183) granting an increase of pension to William Holdridge;

A bill (H. R. 12648) establishing a regular term of United States district court in Roanoke City;

A bill (H. R. 12797) to ratify an act numbered 65 of the twenty-first Arizona legislature;

A bill (H. R. 13076) to apportion the term of office of senators elected at the first general election in the Territory of Hawaii; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) authorizing the use and improvement of Governors Island, Boston Harbor.

The message further transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives commemorative of the life and services of the Hon. ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives commemorative of the life and services of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the internal-revenue laws relative to the tax on distilled spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Audubon Society of the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the protection of game in Alaska, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented petitions of the East Side Republican Club, of New York City; of the New York Produce Exchange, of New York City; of the executive board of the Bricklayers' Unions of New York City, and of the Republican Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District of New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of letter carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, I present a petition on the subject of Chinese exclusion, from the Chinese Exclusion Commission of the State of California, signed by the president and secretary of that commission. Inasmuch as the commission is the organ of the State of California and the matter to which the petition is directed is now pending before Congress, I ask unanimous consent that it may be published in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows;

To the Congress of the United States:

In pursuance of the trust reposed in us by the State of California and the citizens of that Commonwealth represented in convention, we respectfully pray that the Kahn-Mitchell Chinese-exclusion bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, be adopted, and that the Platt substitute bill, which has passed the Senate, be rejected.

I.

In affirmative support of the petition that the Kahn-Mitchell bill be adopted we urge as to that bill:

That it preserves every provision of the present exclusion laws on which the nation is relying for protection against dangerous immigration of Chinese persons; and, by virtue of clear codification, lifts beyond the reach of pending litigation all of such provisions as are now attacked in the Supreme Court of the United States.

That it gives statutory form to a few Treasury rules which should have been statutory always, and which the Bureau of Immigration believes should be made inflexible—rules sharply distinguished from those properly subject to ready alteration.

That it is heedful of the needs springing from acquisition of insular territory since the passage of the exclusion act of 1893, and not only requires (in language not leaving intent disputable) that Chinese persons not of the five treaty-exempted classes shall not enter the insular territory of the United States nor pass thence to the continental territory of the United States nor from one group of islands to another, but provides the machinery for making those prohibitions effective.

That it takes cognizance of unfortunate omissions discovered in the present exclusion laws since 1893 and embodies the appropriate remedial recommendations of the Bureau of Immigration and the Department of Justice.

That it provides protection against the mercenary disregard shown by powerful trans-Pacific steamship corporations for the welfare of Caucasian seamen and the future of the American merchant marine and Navy.

That it contains nothing indicative of a disposition on the part of the United States to modify or to reconsider the exclusion policy, but, on the contrary, by its omission of reference to the year 1904, is in the nature of a notice to the Chinese Empire that this Republic will not in that year ask that the Gresham treaty be then terminated, and will not look with favor on denunciation of that convention by the Emperor of China.

That it has the hostility of those transportation companies, both of land and sea, which from the beginning have antagonized the exclusion policy and which profit in ratio to the defectiveness of the nation's laws relating to undesirable immigration.